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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Brooklyn Central Grant and Colfax Club.

Exciting Scenes at the Opening of their New Headquarters.

Speeches by S. M. Griswold, Gen. Cochrane and others.

The Brooklyn Central Grant and Colfax Club held its first meeting at the headquarters, corner of Concord and Fulton-streets, last evening. At 8 o'clock a magnificent banner was swung to the breeze, over Fulton-street, amid a display of enthusiasm, multitude, pyrotechnics and music, such as is seldom seen in the City of Churches. Immediately after this ceremony, the commodious hall which has been selected as the Central Club Headquarters, was filled to overflowing by an earnest and intelligent audience.

The meeting was called to order by STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD, Esq., President of the Club, who after an eloquent introductory speech, announced that meetings would be held in that place every Thursday evening until the conclusion of the campaign, when GRANT and COLFAX, their standard-bearers, should be the chosen men to occupy the high offices for which they are now candidates.

Mr. J. J. COUCH then presented a preamble and resolutions, which were submitted to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

GEN. COCHRANE'S SPEECH.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, on being introduced, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: No ordinary impulse prompts me to appear at your call this evening. It is true that we are entered upon a political canvass which involves issues of a momentous order—true that in the opinion of reflecting men, more serious questions never emerged from popular agitations than those which the approaching elections will determine. Still, beside these, there are other considerations which quicken my disposition to speak to you. You have simultaneously thronged this appointed rendezvous of patriotism. You have made its echoes to resound with acclamations of loyalty. You have opened on the air your ensigns embellished with the favored names of victory—with GRANT and COLFAX [applause] with GRISWOLD and CORNELL. [Applause.] This initiation of your campaign is auspicious. While your banner proclaims from the walls without the chieftains of the citadel of constitutional liberty, the rank and file of the great civic army—you, fellow-citizens—are assembled with them to debate anew its principles, and to pledge anew your devotion to them. Such a concurrence may well inspire enthusiasm and command energetic appeals. It is the habit of our people to cheer the words which assure success, and to applaud the speaker who confidently utters them; but they are, nevertheless, not averse to the language of admonition, and they ever listen to reason's voice. And so, fellow-citizens, I shall essay to offer to your consideration during the brief moments of my remarks this evening, some of the arguments which govern, in my judgment, the important political discussion in which the country is engaged. I am sure that they will not be thought uninteresting, for they involve the stimulants of action. I hope that they will be thought satisfactory, for upon them depends your success. Now, I must caution you against alarm. My logic is not the dry logic of the schools, it is the logic of events. My argument will not be that of the essay, it will be the argument of narration. And Oh, my fellows, what a narrative is that through which this argument flows! A peaceful and a powerful Government assailed, a happy people thrust upon war, bloody battle-fields, smouldering hearth stones, carnage, rapine and desolation—these are its various chapters, and these the dire progeny of a felon rebellion. And then when a million lost lives and billions of spent treasure and devastation had named the war which suppressed the rebellion the War for the Union, how sinks the heart at the sickening narrative of the constitutional scruples, the ostentatious virtues and the secret venom with which the allies at the North of conquered rebels in the South have labored with them to neutralize our victorious arms, and by chicane and demagogical arts once again to set rebellion afoot. Fellow-citizens! be ye not deceived. The issues of this canvass are the issues of the war. [Great applause.] The cartridge-box disarmed rebellion. The Union can be restored only by the ballot-box. It is one thing to crush an enemy; it is another thing to redress the damage he has done. Before the house can be repaired the fire must be extinguished. Reconstruction can be attempted only after rebellion is extinct. [Applause.] The fireman who extinguishes, and the carpenter who repairs, both labor for the restoration of the house; and the soldier that crushes, and the citizen that reconstructs, both labor for the restoration of the Union. [Great applause.] The war of the soldier and the election of the citizen have the same object, to the accomplishment of which each is essential—the restoration of the Union. War broke the power of Rebels to overthrow the Government. This was the achievement first in order to complete the restoration. During its continuance the bellowing of Secession and the howls of Slavery declared how lively and effective they were. But our Union arms were successful, the felon hands paralyzed, and lo! we hear that Secession and Slavery are dead issues. We have now advanced to the second stage in the great work of restoration—reconstruction. The din of opposition which it encounters equals the din of war. The Rebel, blood-red from slaughering the Constitution, and his Northern ally, who proclaimed at Chicago that the slaughtering business was a very good business, unite now in fearful clamors against the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts. It was not wrong to destroy the Constitution—oh! no. But to rescue it from the destroyer, to repair and reëstablish it, this is the wickedness that stirs their righteousness; this is the iniquity that is about emboweling the land. Fellow-citizens, let us uphold with our ballots the work of reconstruction, as our soldiers struck down with their bullets the rebellion, and, as you have heard from them how dead slavery and secession are, you will straightway hear them shouting from their shambles the accomplishment of reconstruction and the constitutionality of reëstablishing the Constitution. But I am reminded here that a few words should be devoted to the consideration of reconstruction. It has been dubbed the Congressional policy—an appellation, I suppose, designed to distinguish it from "my policy"—the policy of one ANDREW JOHNSON. [Laughter.] Well, we will quarrel neither with its baptism nor its sponsors, but proceed to discuss its simple and prominent features. It may be said, and truly said, that to reconstruct a deranged system of government involves the whole science of government. But, my fellow-citizens, there is about as much science required for government as there is for reciting the alphabet. Nothing is more astonishing than its simplicity—except that so few people should know and confess it. And especially may this be asserted of the rule created and prescribed to us by our national Constitution—a rule so simple and just that professional arts can neither confound nor pervert it. Now, to reconstruct Governments is obviously to repair either their decay or any violence that may have been done them. And this is but the work of self-preservation—a right universal and inherent in all bodies. Confessedly Government—the thing we call our Government—derives all its power from us, the people—that is, the Government represents the people. The representatives of the people are the Congress elected by them. And so the Congress of the United States are the people of the United States in their represented character. The laws framed by Congress are, therefore, in truth, the laws made by the people. To say, then, that Congress has no right to make reconstruction laws is to say that the people have no right to preserve their own Government, which is to say a foolish thing. An illustration will, I think, exemplify both the power and process of reconstructing the rebellious States. Our vocabulary presents to us frequent expressions which associate the idea of Government with such familiar phrases as "the machinery of Government," "the car of State," "the wheels of Government." Let me suppose, then, a wagon passing your door, a wheel is disengaged from its axle; the progress of the machine is arrested; the driver descends, replaces the wheel, and the wagon drives on. Did the driver do wrong? [Cries of "No, no.] The car of State is moving in its accustomed road; a State, one of its wheels, rebels, departs from its orbit, from its axle; Congress, the driver, replaces the State wheel, reconstructs the State car. Say, has Congress done right? [Applause, and cries of "Yes, yes."] But let me illustrate further. It seems that the wagon-wheel which rolled from its axle when passing your door sustained damage in spoke, felloe, and tire, and it is quite obvious that it cannot be replaced in order, fit to be restored to its duties as part of the wagon, till properly repaired. The driver applies to the mechanic, and they discover that material such as that of which the wheel was originally constructed—timber and iron—must necessarily be used in the work of repair. They are used. Sound timber makes new spokes, and new iron supplies the old, the repaired wheel, restored to its axle, moves with the wagon, as the driver goes on. Tell me, for you can tell me, did the driver do his duty? [Cries of "He did." "he did."] Or, was he an unconstitutional Radical? [Laughter.] Well, the State, the wheel which rebelled slipped from its axle, seems, also, to have received great injury—so great that new material is required for its perfect reconstruction. Now, what think you is Congress, the driver, to do? Why, evidently to provide the material and apply it faithfully to the work of repair. But here, you exclaim, is the difficulty, what material can Congress apply to the reconstruction of a State? My answer is, the very kind of material of which the State was originally made—loyalty—loyalty to the Government of which it is a part, fidelity to its functions, recognition of its duties and their performance in coöperating and revolving with, and contributing motion to the machinery of the Union. [Applause.] And Congress made diligent quest for loyalty at the South. It was there, but to be found in no sufficient quantity among white men. But 4,000,000 of black men were found to be plentifully stocked with it. And Congress, taking thought that loyalty grew as pure beneath a black as a white surface, selected these 4,000,000 of loyal black men, applied them to repair the damage rebellion had inflicted on the States, and, the work of reconstruction complete, replaced the States, seven of them, in their orbits, seven wheels on their axles, and there they roll now, reconstructed, loyal States, truly responding to the influences of the Government of the Union. [Great applause.] But we are met with the objection that this work of Congress is unconstitutional. So explicit, my fellow-citizens, is the Constitution at this point, that I do not fear to claim your attention to its simple provision. At article 4, section 4, the Constitution declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of government." I am aware that many learned doctors of the Democratic school hold this phrase to be meaningless and inoperative. But, so thought not Chief Justice TANEY, in the case of LUTHER vs. BODEN; nor did Mr. MADISON apparently think so when he said: "It may possibly be asked, what need should there be of such a precaution, and whether it may not become a pretext for alterations in the State Governments without the concurrence of the States themselves? These questions admit of ready answers. If the interposition of the General Government should not be needed, the provision for such an event will be a harmless superfluity only in the Constitution. But who can say what experiments may be produced by the caprice of particular States, by the ambition of enterprising leaders, or by the intrigues or influence of foreign Courts?" Evidently the emergency within the prevision of MADISON for this provision of the Constitution arose with the rebellion of 1861. Every State within the Union is, by this section, brought within the power of the Central Government—and forever. The constitutional obligation of the United States is that of guarantee without limitation of time, and to States in the Union. The first essential, therefore, to enable the Central Government to perform its constitutional duty, is that every State in the Union remain in the Union—that no State be suffered to depart from it. Next, the United States shall secure to every State a republican form of government. It cannot be disputed, I think, that the standard of a republican Government contemplated by the Constitution is the Government of the United States. But the primary characteristic of this Government is the regulated relations of the State Governments with the Central Government. These violated, and it follows that the offending State Government being no longer republican in form, the United States, in obedience to the Constitution, must proceed to reconstruct the State Government upon the constitutional standard of republicanism; and Congress finds abundant constitutional warrant for the exercise of such functions in the power conferred on it in the last paragraph of section eight of article one, to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers "vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." Such, fellow citizens, is the constitutional power of Congress to restrain States in the Union, from departing from it; and, having prevented their departure, to reconstruct their Governments, to be republican in form—a power full and explicit, and comprehensive both of military and civil functions—Oh! but cries the Calhoun Davis Democrat such a construction destroys State sovereignty—it makes of the United States a nation—and who ever heard, most learned pundit, of a people governed by one code of laws that was not a nation? Who has ever known of a Government that was not national? Systems of Government may be democratic or despotic, arbitrary or free; but all are national. A confederation is no Government. 'Tis but a league between Governments. Now I don't wish to be understood as denying certain rights to the States, but sovereignty certainly is not theirs. That inheres exclusively and indivisibly in the Central Government. The Constitution and the laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under their authority, are the supreme law of the land. Supreme power alone makes supreme law; and sovereignty and legislature are convertible terms—one cannot subsist without the other. But let us suppose that no constitutional power is conferred on Congress to suppress rebellion and reinduct rebellious States into republicanism, what then remains? If, in such case, the rebellion was but the exercise of the right of revolution, loyal people were, by the equal right of resistance, warranted in opposing it. Arms becoming umpire, defeat remitted the rebels to all its penalties, and victory clothed the Government with all the rights of a victor. Says VATTEL: "Thus, when he (the conqueror) has totally subdued a nation with whom he has been at war, he may, without dispute, cause justice to be done him with regard to what gave rise to the war, and require payment for the expense and damage he has sustained; he may, according to the exigency of the case, impose penalties on it, as an example; he may, should prudence so dictate, disable it from undertaking any pernicious designs for the future." No! fellow-citizens, examine the subject in what aspect you will, still must you reach the conclusion that the powers of Congress over the States lately in rebellion are plenary, both under municipal and international laws; and that those powers have been exerted with wisdom and humanity. [Continued cheering.] There are those among us, who are the advocates of destruction. They proclaim the Congressional policy of reconstruction to be revolutionary, unconstitutional and void, and, as this policy is accomplished, and the States affected by it are nearly all of them restored to their constitutional relations to the Union, you will readily see that this proclamation of our adversaries is no less than a menace of civil war. Such is its effect. Let us examine whether such, also, was not its design. It emanated from the Tammany conclave of July. It was dictated by the rebel Gen. WADE HAMPTON, and was accepted as a proclamation of civil war. Look in upon the scene. It lies within the lair of the beasts who snarl and wrangle in the "Ring." Peace Democrats and Secessionists—rebels and their allies compose the throng. Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, offers a resolution that the right of suffrage belongs to the States. The agitators for a second rebellion are dissatisfied. The resolution is not a menace. Their representative, Gen. HAMPTON, offers the addition, "and we declare that the Reconstruction acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void." When this was proposed, we are told "that every single member of the Committee—and the warmest men in it were the men of the North—came forward and said they would carry it out to the end." What was meant by "the end," let the platform on which they nominated their candidate—Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.—for the Vice Presidency declare:

> "We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the Constitution, and who will fail to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of Congressional enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles.
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> There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives.
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> I repeat that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us: Shall we submit to the usurpations by which the Government has been overthrown, or shall we exert ourselves for its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith and the public credit."

"The end" seems to have been distinctly contemplated and clearly delineated by Gen. BLAIR. The Southern delegate, Gen. HAMPTON, seems to be at no loss to comprehend its meaning. Hear the utterances attributed to him since their Convention:

> "Wherever I may be, should this dear old mother [South Carolina] of ours call her sons together to defend her altars, if life and volition are left to me, none will respond more cheerfully and promptly than myself."

And again:

> "I yield to none in devotion to that 'Lost Cause' for which we fought. Never shall I admit that the cause itself failed, and that the principles which gave it life were therefore wrong. Never shall I brand the men who upheld it so nobly as 'rebels' or 'traitors.'"

We have no occasion to inquire long for the views at this point of HORATIO SEYMOUR, their candidate for the Presidency. He embraces the platform of revolution, and his Southern allies read his construction of "the end" in the words he used in 1861, "that successful coercion would be as revolutionary as secession." Ex-Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, hastening from the Convention, declared publicly at Richmond that "what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR." Gov. VANCE seems to have been at no loss for the meaning of "the end." Gov. WISE, of Virginia, who followed Gov. VANCE, said: "Secession is not yet dead. It is more alive than ever." "He accepted the ticket because FRANK BLAIR, who had said what he did about setting up military over civil authority, was on it." "The end" seems to be visible to Gov. WISE. Let us next regard "the end" which Gen. ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, thinks it desirable to reach. He said at Atlanta, July 23, "that all these Reconstruction acts, as they are called, these schemes of delusion, of villainy and of tyranny, shall no longer curse the statute book, nor oppress the free people of our country." "That these so-called Governors and Legislatures which have been established in our midst shall at once be made to vacate. The Convention at New-York appointed FRANK BLAIR especially to oust them." "The end," however, appears to have been more vividly presented to the vision of Gen. EWING, a candidate for their Vice-Presidential nomination, when, a short time after the Covention, he thus graphically described its full proportions in a speech in Washington:

> "On the 3d of November next the American people will endeavor to restore those States to their constitutional rights. Should this by a possibility fail, the white population of those States may succeed in placing themselves in possession of their Governments; otherwise, as sure as the Anglo-Saxon blood runs in the veins of Southern men, there will be an upheaval of civil war, and then, should Congress sustain the blacks, ashes will cover the ruins of the whole Republic."

Fellow-citizens: In this sense was it, that the Northern allies of Southern rebels came *most warmly forward*, and said that they would carry out to "the end" the declaration of the Tammany platform, that "the reconstruction acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void." The Southern Press catches this note of inspiration, and thus directs the Southern eye, once more in frenzy rolling, to "the end." The Richmond *Enquirer* says that "those who have used the bullet can do it again." The Louisville *Journal* says: "Democrats, stand to the polls, if that will not do, stand to your guns." The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* says boldly: "That Gen. FRANK BLAIR should have been so quickly and cordially indorsed so recently after his bold and manly letter, setting forth his views of the situation, may be justly considered the most conclusive and satisfactory evidence that the National Democratic Party means work, serious work." The Mobile *Tribune* sees "the end" through the intervening medium of the ballot-box. Its distance does not seem to dismay its fierce Southern heart, which appears to fire exceedingly at the glorious prospect. Hear the *Tribune*:

> "Friends—fellow-citizens of Mobile—comrades of the Queen City of the Gulf! let us make one more effort in behalf of our rights and our liberties. If we are successful in the approaching contest we shall regain all that we lost in the 'lost cause.' We shall be freemen once more. We shall have a country. We shall be able to reverse the iron rule which has been imposed upon us, and turning that iron into brands of fire, hurl them back on the heads of the flagitious wretches who have inflicted so many foul and flagrant wrongs on our bleeding country. Once more to the breach then—yet once more! and when the cloud shall have cleared away from the flaming field, our flag—the grand old Democratic flag—will be seen in all its glory, streaming like the thunder-cloud against the wind. Let us then rally once more around the dear old flag, which we have followed so often to glory and to victory. Let us plant our standard in the midst of the field, and let us once more raise the war cry—'He who doubts is damned; he who dallies is a dastard.'"

I might still claim your attention with recitals of their diatribes against the loyal emigrant from the North—against the detested carpet-bagger. And so, when our boys, with musket in hand, and knapsack on back, were putting these rebels down, they hated and reviled the knapsacker. The rebellion was put down. That was the knapsack period. Now the Union must be restored—reconstructed by honest loyal men. This is the carpet-bag period. When it shall have passed, the Union will be safe, and not till then. I ask you now to recall, if you can, the most furious utterances of the fire-eaters of 1860-61, or the appeals with which the Southern Press was wont to madden Southern thought, and tell me if they approached the malignancy, the venom and resolve of those just stated. Their purpose, then, was separation. Their prayer was to be "let alone." Our Government might stand, only "let us alone" was their ultimate wish. Now, how changed their attitude. Instead of rebellion, they purpose civil war. Instead of their withdrawal from our Government, they are intent upon its overthrow. That was the rebellion of the South. This is to be a general civil war, and its headquarters are in Tammany Hall. Be not deceived by the cessation of either incendiary speech or inflammable editorial. We are already forewarned. Their politic silence is but the silence that precedes the storm. Its portentous mutterings have reached our Northern sphere, and with girded loins let us await and encounter "the end." The beginning of that "end" is daily heralded in the movements of Kukiux Klans. The Governor of Louisiana officially announces 150 murders of Union men, perpetrated within forty-five days, in a State where flourish the Seymour Knights. Bloody-handed Texas is cleaving her murderous way to "the end" of all Union men, and of the Union. If we would, we could not temporize. Reconstruction or revolution, Congress or FRANK BLAIR, the Union or civil war, these are the alternatives. Choose ye between them. The principles I have been discussing are fairly represented by the opposing Presidential tickets. That of your adversaries admits of no additional comment. Perhaps it needs none. I am aware, however, that its candidate for the Vice-Presidency has expressed his belief that it is "wrong side up." I leave it to you, then, fellow-citizens, to say what must be the wrong side of that ticket, the right side of which is the Junior BLAIR. The task I impose may be somewhat difficult, but I believe not more so than to say what must be the hell of that religious sect, in the heaven of which a place is reserved for Iscariot. [Laughter.] It is not for me; I am satisfied to prolong my remarks with personal allusions to our candidates. Their widely diffused character represents their personal virtues, and their public acts establish the quality of their principles. The father of the liberties of the United States of Holland was WILLIAM the Silent. The father of his country was the reserved WASHINGTON, and he who, in our time, has emulated the deeds of theirs, stands revealed with them, to the ages, in silence and reserve. So stands GRANT, and COLFAX [great applause] comes to us a true example of the American statesman. He is of the people, from the people, and educated by the people, and the name of this ticket is peace. [Applause.] I had hoped, fellow-citizens, to have engaged your attention with an allusion to the financial question, with which our political opponents so industriously ply the public ear. The running sands will not, however, permit the effort. In itself, a public debt is to be sure a sad burden. Yet, there are public debts which, when measured by what they purchased, constitute no small portion of the glory of a people. And ours is one of those debts. It is the price of the Union. Tell me, if you can, how poor were we without this debt—the Union lost; then tell me, for I know you can, with this debt, how rich we are—the Union won. [Applause.] Three hundred thousand of our brothers died to save this Government of ours. They have paid their greater portion of the price of freedom. Let us pay our baser part, without murmur. Nearly $170,000,000 abated from the tax-list, and $250,000,000 of the public debt paid, since the war, should encourage the belief that the financial question is within our grasp. There are no words with which to fitly characterize the infamy of national repudiation. The success of rebellion were far preferable to successful repudiation. No people can survive their lost honor. To repudiate, is to die; and yet, such is the Democratic purpose. How relish you it, you German citizens? Are you aware that upon the representations of our Government that its bonds would be paid in coin, several hundred millions of them were taken by your friends and relatives in the fatherland? Our lusty Democrats of the white man's Government proposes to pay these friends of your in greenbacks; in plainer words, to cheat them. Say you Germans of America, how do you relish this idea? You will participate in the fraud if you help these gentlemen to success. You will undoubtedly prevent it by opposing them. I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for your attention.

MAJOR PANGBORN'S SPEECH.

Major Z. K. PANGBORN was then called upon as a representative of New-Jersey. He said that within the last three years New-Jersey had elected a Republican Governor, obtained two loyal United States Senators, and redeemed two Congressional Districts. In Brooklyn, he understood that they had succeeded in sending to Congress a representative from "so far away" and the delegate of S. T., 1860, bitters, which being interpreted meant Democracy now, the same as it always was. Under these circumstances he did not think New-Jersey should be expected to make any apology. He said the Democrats had talked loudly about their majority of 80,000 in Kentucky, but he always told them that if they had ten thousand more unhung rebels, then they would have had 90,000, instead of 80,000. The trouble with the Democracy was that they generally commenced their calculations in figures at the wrong end of the column. Once more we have beheld the Southern fire-eaters and Northern dirt-eaters strike hands together. The Major continued at some length, discussing candidates, principles and prospects in his usual inimitable, humorous and eloquent style, preserving the attention of the large audience, and keeping them convulsed in laughter as he unfolded one striking illustration after another of the follies and failures of the Democratic Party.

As a beginning of the campaign in Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Central Grant and Colfax Club, the meeting last night was a splendid manifestation of the earnestness of the Brooklyn Republicans. The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Union, and three cheers for GRANT and COLFAX.

Admiral Porter on Gen. Grant.

A letter by Hon. E. G. SQUIER, from Richfield Springs, to *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, contains the following testimony by the gallant Admiral D. D. PORTER, in refutation of the slanders which have been heaped upon Gen. Grant by his enemies:

> "Admiral PORTER is a visitor at this modest watering place—the quietest and least obtrusive of its quiet Summer denizens, who discuss political affairs with moderate zeal, and on whom the fiery appeals of the partisan Press fall with no more startling result than is indicated in the following observation from a well-conditioned retired merchant of our own city. 'Of course,' said this worthy representative of an important class, 'we must elect GRANT, especially in view of the new revolution now threatened by the rebels and their sympathizers; but what a pity the General drinks!' The promulgators of the allegation against the General would have slunk away under the frown of the brave and bronzed sailor, when he exclaimed in reply: 'Sir, I pronounce the story of Gen. GRANT's intemperance a falsehood! I have known him since the commencement of the war. Our relations while coöperating on the Mississippi were intimate. They were equally intimate on Hampton Roads, on the James River and on the Potomac. They have been so since the war, both in Washington and Annapolis. I have shared his hospitality, and he has accepted mine. I have met him under all circumstances of fatigue and of festivity, in sunshine and in storm, in despondency and in danger, and have had every opportunity of learning his habits and knowing his conduct; and I say that, during the whole period of my acquaintanceship with him, I have never known him to taste, nor have I ever heard of his touching intoxicating liquors of any kind, not even wine. In common with all the officers of the army and the navy who have served with Gen. GRANT and shared his intimacy, I have been both shocked and outraged in reading and hearing this allegation against him; and had my position been different, and had it not been that my motives might be misunderstood or misrepresented, I would have long ago denounced the slander on Gen. GRANT as it deserves. I repeat, Gen. GRANT is decidedly a temperate man, in principle and in practice. You, Sir, and those who hear me, may repeat what I say to you, on my authority as an officer and a man.'"

Serenade to Mr. Pendleton in Boston.

About 11:30 o'clock on Tuesday night, GILMORE's Band, hired for the duty by the Young Men's Constitutional Democratic Club, assembled before the Parker House in Boston, and serenaded Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON of Ohio, who had arrived in that city on his way to Maine. "The Star Spangled Banner," "Auld Lang Syne" and "Dixie" were performed in excellent style, greatly to the satisfaction of some hundred persons who filled the sidewalk by King's Chapel. The latter tune brought out Mr. PENDLETON, accompanying Col. A. O. BREWSTER to the balcony above the main entrance to the Parker House, and cheers went up from those below for PENDLETON, mixed up with the "Red, White and Blue" from the band. Quiet came with the cessation of the music, and Col. BREWSTER spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have the honor to introduce to you Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio. [Cheers.] I am sure, from your proverbial hospitality, you will give him a welcome to the City of Boston. [Cheers.]

As Mr. PENDLETON presented himself, an irreverent individual in the crowd shouted: "You're an old Copperhead!" Mr. PENDLETON replied:

FELLOW-CITIZENS; I think I heard some gentlemen down there speak of Copperheads. He don't know what Copperhead means. [Voices—"That's so!" "Good!"] It means that Democratic Party which is to save liberty to this country, if it is to be saved at all. [Cheers.] I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment that you have done me to-night. I am gratified to consider it in some degree a personal compliment; but I am far more gratified to believe that it is an expression of your kindness to that great State in the Northwest from which I come; and I am still more gratified to see in it a token of your devotion to that great party in the country and to those great principles of government to which we all have given our adherence. I left my home in Cincinnati yesterday morning and came directly here. I am on my way to Maine to do what service I can in behalf of our party. [Cheers and "Good."] I shall carry back to my people there this evidence that I have received of your kindness; and if, when I go to Maine, I shall see the same spirit actuating the people there, I will carry them back news which will give the State of Ohio to SEYMOUR and BLAIR. [Cheers; and a voice, "Give us a speech in Faneuil Hall."] Now, gentlemen, as I have been thirty-six hours in the cars, you won't expect me to make a speech to you to-night. I only appear here now— [A voice—"You opposed the soldiers in the war;" and another—"There's CHAS. SUMNER at the back window," and three cheers for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.] Gentlemen, as I said, you will not expect me to make a speech to you to-night. I came merely to acknowledge this personal compliment, and I am sure you will excuse me from saying anything more, and permit me to wish you all a very good night.

Three cheers were given for Mr. PENDLETON, and after "Champagne Charley" by the band, the company dispersed about 12 o'clock.

Ex-Gov. Seymour and the Rebel Commissioners.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, in its issue of the 17th inst., reiterates its charge that Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR was in correspondence with the rebel Commissioners, and after alluding to the affidavit of "an unimpeached and unimpeachable witness," Capt. JAMES SIDNEY HALL, to that effect, says:

> "We have charged, and have produced the proof, that in June and July, 1864, HORATIO SEYMOUR was in correspondence with the rebel Commissioners then in Montreal, Canada, for the sole purpose of holding this correspondence. Let SEYMOUR, CLAY and HOLCOMBE deny the truth of these charges if they dare."

"Moderation" Only Till November.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Union, Aug. 15.

We notice that FORREST and some other gentlemen, thoroughly disgusted with the vain attempt to reason with the devilish spirit of Radicalism, now express their intention to fight it out if BROWNLOW calls out the militia. Don't do it, gentlemen. Suffer any and all taunts or tyranny *until after November*, and then—well we would rather be a nimble squirrel than a white Radical.

LOCAL POLITICS.

New Grant and Colfax Club.

An Eleventh District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Club was organized last evening at No. 1,145 Broadway, by the election of the following officers: President, Paymaster M. W. BLAKE, U. S. N.; Secretaries, GEO. S. WHEELER and PHILIP EWEN, U. S. N.; Treasurer, Col. STEPHEN CHESTER. Five delegates were also duly elected to the Central Committee, which meets at Republican Headquarters on Saturday evening next. Seventy-five members signed the rolls of the Club.

The Twentieth Ward German Republicans.

The Twentieth Ward German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club held a largely attended meeting, on Wednesday evening, at Kromm's Hall, in Thirty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Mr. JOHN SPERLE, President, occupied the chair. Hon. Mr. RIOTTE, late Ambassador to Costa Rica, Prof. A. WERNER, Dr. E. W. HOEBER and Dr. H. VON HOLST delivered very able and eloquent speeches and elicited great applause from the numerous audience.

Second Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club.

A regular meeting of the above-named Club was held last evening at the International Hotel, New-Chambers-street. There was a liberal attendance, notwithstanding the rain, and, after the routine business of the meeting had been concluded, about fifty new names were signed on the roll of membership. This Club is under the direction of Mr. DENNIS SHEA, President, and Mr. A. J. AARON, Secretary, and promises to be one of the most effective of similar Metropolitan organizations.

Sixth Assembly District Boys in Blue.

This body met at No. 470 Grand-street on Wednesday evening to complete their organization. Capt. Charles S. Strong was in the chair. The company elected Mr. Robert W. De Geushe Second Lieutenant; Mr. Alfred A. Booth, Third Lieutenant; J. W. Fuller, Third Sergeant; Charles Deane, Fourth Sergeant. A. F. Baker was elected Color-bearer. Capt. Chas. S. Strong, Lieut. Alfred A. Booth, Lieut. Robert Roddy, Sergt. Geo. Jennings and John Townsend were elected as delegates to the central body. Capt. Strong was unanimously requested to appoint the remaining non-commissioned officers.

Eighteenth Assembly District Boys in Blue Club.

A "Boys in Blue" Club was organized for the Eighteenth Assembly District last night, at No. 179 Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, with Lieut. BRUCE, formerly of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., as temporary Chairman, and JOHN BOLTON, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, as temporary Secretary. Fifty ex-soldiers and sailors signed the roll of membership, after which Major WILLARD BULLARD, formerly of the brigade raised by Gen. SICKLES on his entrance into the Union army, made a very able speech which was constantly applauded. He sketched the career of GRANT, and contrasted him with SEYMOUR, subsequently berating BLAIR in trenchant style. In regard to the nomination of Mr. JOHN A. GRISWOLD as Governor, he alluded to the desperate danger incurred by the defenceless naval vessels at Fortress Monroe, when the formidable *Merrimac* came, rampant, among them, until the strange little *Monitor*, shaped like a cheese-box, came quietly steaming into Hampton Roads like a messenger from Heaven. It was to JOHN A. GRISWOLD that the construction of the *Monitor* was due; and the speaker closed by an injunction to remember the little cheese-box, and not to forget the man who sent the little cheese-box.

The meeting adjourned to Tuesday evening, 25th inst.

Grant and Colfax Clubs on Staten Island.

On Wednesday night the Richmond County (Staten Island) Grant and Colfax Club held an animated meeting at Richmond Village. Speeches were made by WM. H. BURLEIGH and F. LOVEGROVE. Many new names were added to the roll of members. All the Grant Clubs of Staten Island are to unite at an early day in grand Union ratification meeting, which will continue during the day and evening. Several prominent speakers from abroad are to be present. The Republicans are determined to cut down the heavy democratic majority under which the island has so long been staggering.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in New-Jersey.

The last of the series of Seymour, Blair and Randolph ratification meetings, got up under the auspices of the Hudson County Jacksonian Club, was held last evening at Bergen City. There was a large attendance, and the speakers were chiefly those who had attended the former meetings of the series. The assemblage broke up at a late hour.

TELEGRAMS.

Particulars of the Assault on the Paraguayan Fortress Humaita.

The Allied Troops Repulsed with Fearful Loss.

Further Accounts of the Indian Troubles in Kansas.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Particulars of the Assault of the Allies on the Paraguayan Fortress of Humiata—Fearful Loss of the Allies.

RIO JANEIRO, Friday, July 31, }
VIA LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 20. }

The attack on the Paraguayan fortress of Humaita, news of which has been daily expected for a fortnight past, took place on the 16th of July.

In the morning of that day the combined Brazilian and Argentine forces, under the command of the Marquis DE CAXIAS, advanced to the assault in three columns, amounting in the aggregate to ten thousand men. At the same time a heavy fire was opened upon the fortifications from the fleet of iron-clads and the land batteries. After desperate and prolonged fighting at the foot of the entrenchments, the allied columns retired without effecting a lodgment within the enemy's works.

The loss of the allies is reported to be three thousand killed and wounded.

Nothing is known of losses of the Paraguayans; but as they fought most of the time under cover of their entrenchments, it is supposed that the number of their killed and wounded will far behind that of the allies.

The allied force in the Gran Chaco also advanced with the object of cutting off the communications of LOPEZ in the forest. They found them defended by a large body of Paraguayans protected by breastworks.

After an obstinate engagement the allies withdrew to their former position. The casualities in this battle are not stated.

The hopes of the war party in Brazil rested upon the success of this enterprise, and its failure will give a great impetus to the peace movement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Celebrated English Cricketers Coming to America—Their Engagements.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 20.

A selected eleven from the most celebrated cricketers of England will sail from Liverpool on Sept. 2, and will arrive in New-York about the 12th or 13th.

The following are the engagements in America: During the first week of their arrival they will play matches against two selected "twenty-twos" from various clubs in the State of New-York, and the City of New-York and its environs.

During the second week they play matches in Montreal with "twenty-twos" selected from the officers of Her Majesty's regiments and from various Canadian cricket clubs.

In the third week they play two matches in the neighborhood of Boston against "twenty-twos" selected from the Massachusetts cricket clubs.

The fourth week will be given to Philadelphia, where they will meet the American cricketers again, who made the best stand and played the best matches against the English cricketers in 1858 of any of that series.

The fifth week will be given to New-York, when possibly they may be induced to enter into a contest with an American nine at the Americanized English game of rounders, *alias* base ball, for which the former party refused the offer of $5,000 to play a game on the Fashion Course.

There is considerable speculation among the leading English cricketers here on the coming events, which it is fully expected will end in a series of victories for "The Eleven."

The York Races—First Day.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 20.

There were nine races at York yesterday, the first day of the August meeting. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which they were concluded, it was impossible to forward the particulars of the last three in the telegram of yesterday.

The Black Duck Stakes of 1,000 sovereigns each, 300 forfeit, three-quarters of a mile, closed with five subscribers, was won by *Crocus*—a walk over.

The next race was the Chesterfield Handicap Plate of 100 sovereigns, given by the Race Committee, for horses of all ages; entrance 2 sovereigns, to go to the fund; distance one mile. Six horses started on this race, which was won by *Maesllwch*. The following is the summary:

The Duke of Beaufort's b. f. Maesllwch	1
Mr. John Johnstone's ch. c. Donalbain	2
Lord Stamford's f. Happy Thought	3

The betting previous to the race was two to one against *Maesllwch*, five to one against *Donalbain*, and five to one against *Happy Thought*.

The last race was for the Bradford Park Stakes of five sovereigns each, with fifty added, the winner to be put up at auction immediately after the race. Seven horses started. The race was won by *La Mousse*. The following is the summary:

Mr. A. de Montgomery's br. f. La Mousse	1
Sir L. Newman's b. f. by Gemma of Vergy, out of Equity	2
Mr. G. Bryan's Ambition	3

The betting previous to the race was about as follows: Four to one against *La Mousse*, two to one against NEWMAN's filly, and three to one against *Ambition*.

The weather was rainy and the track heavy; but the attendance was good throughout and the racing spirited.

Bank of England.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 20.

The official returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of bullion in its vaults has decreased £66,000 during the week ending to-day.

Marine Disaster—Collision Between a Steamboat and a Schooner.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The steamer *Montreal*, Capt. DONNOVAN, from Boston, arrived this noon. She reports that at 9:45 o'clock last evening, when a little southwest of Thatcher's Island light, in a thick fog, she was run into by the schooner *Henry Stanberry*, of Gloucester, owned by CHAS. FRIEND. The schooner struck the steamer on the starboard side of her stem, and then swung alongside. The schooner's bowsprit was carried away. Two of her crew got on the steamer, and three remained on the schooner. The schooner swung clear, and the steamer laid to until 6:30 o'clock this morning to render any assistance necessary, but the schooner had disappeared, and the steamer proceeded on her course. The *Montreal* was but slightly damaged. The passengers made a contribution for the wrecked crew.

THE INDIANS.

Further Particulars of the Murders in Kansas—Women and Children Carried off as Captives—The Military Forces in Pursuit.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 20.

A dispatch from Hays City, Kansas, dated yesterday, says: "The body of BILL COMSTOCK, the famous scout, has just been brought in. He was murdered yesterday by the Indians near here. His companions were rescued, badly wounded. A party of eighty Cheyennes drove off one hundred and ten mules yesterday, from within a mile of Fort Hays. The Indians are now retreating towards the Arkansas River, with the military and volunteers in hot pursuit. Several children that had been stolen by the Indians have been abandoned, and found in the woods. It is known that six women have been carried into captivity by the savages. With the extensive preparations now being organized against the Indians it is thought there will be no more trouble in Kansas. The hostile tribes are the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Singular Tidal Phenomenon on the Coast of Lower California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Constitution*, from Panama, arrived to-night.

On the 15th instant a singular tidal phenomenon occurred off San Pedro, Southern California. A series of waves commenced flowing upon the coast, causing the tide to raise sixty-three or four feet above the ordinary high-water mark, which was followed by the falling of the tide an equal distance below the usual low-water mark. The rise and fall occurred regularly every half hour for several hours, creating considerable alarm among the inhabitants along the coast in that vicinity. The phenomenon is attributed to some submarine disturbance.

Monsieur OROSGETT, the French Consul at this port, has been appointed Consul-General for France or the Pacific Coast, which title he will assume on his return from Europe.

The steamer *Constantine*, which ran on the rocks near Plummer's Pass about two weeks since, was got off and has arrived at Victoria.

The Democratic Convention in the Second District to-day nominated JOS. W. COFFRETH for Congress.

Arrived, ship *Great Pacific* from Valparaiso.

Cleared, ships *R. T. Trumbull*, for Capetown, with 6,000 barrels flour, and *Anjonianti*, for Cork, with 16,000 sacks of wheat.

Sailed, ship *Oliver and Madeline*, for Capetown.

Wheat flour unchanged. Legal-tenders, 70.

Alabama State Democratic Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The following Democratic Electoral ticket has been nominated by the State Convention:

State at Large—George Goldthwaite, of Montgomery, and Peter M. Dox, of Madison.

First District—H. T. Toulmaine, of Mobile. Alternate—W. H. F. Randall, of Dallas.

Second District—P. T. Sayre, of Montgomery. Alternate—J. G. Moore, of Coffee.

Third District—J. Henderson, of Talladego. Alternate—F. S. Ferguson, of Macon.

Fourth District—B. B. Lewis, of Shelby. Alternate—J. J. Jolly, of Greene.

Fifth District—J. Crook, of Calhoun. Alternate—William Richardson, of Madison.

Sixth District—A. McAlexander, of Lauderdale. Alternate—C. C. Harris, of Lawrence.

The Convention adjourned at 9 o'clock this morning.

An immense mass meeting takes place to-day. The city is full of people from all parts of the State, and they are still coming in by every train. To-night there will be a grand torchlight procession, and the business houses and residences on the principal streets will be illuminated.

Examination of Express Robbers in Canada—A Soldier Killed.

TORONTO, Canada, Thursday, Aug. 20.

The Adams express robbers were up for examination before the police magistrates this afternoon. PUTNUM W. BROWN, the express messenger on the Hudson River Railroad, identified the two prisoners, CHARLES E. THOMPSON and MORTON as the two men who entered, gagged and bound him and robbed the safe. No other witnesses were examined. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Aug. 20.

Burglars continue their operations here. They attempted to force open the safe of MUNDERLOS, STENCKEN & Co. last night, but failed. The Jaques Cartier Market was entered and a large quantity of goods were stolen.

A soldier of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders fell over a cliff one hundred feet high, at Point Levi last night, and was instantly killed.

QUEBEC, Canada, Thursday, Aug. 20.

The following are the names of the winning horses in the Longuiele Races yesterday: The Hurdle Race, *Starlight*; Welter Stakes, *Hopeful*; Montreal Stakes, *Luxemburg*; Corinthian Cap, *Starlight*; Province Stakes, *Nettie*.

The Chinese Embassy—Their Welcome in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 20.

A cordial reception was given to the Chinese Embassy by the citizens generally and city authorities, on their arrival here about 11 o'clock to-day. Mayor SHURTLEFF welcomed the Embassy in an appropriate speech, which was responded to by Minister BURLINGAME. The escort from the city line consisted of four companies of cavalry, numbering about 170 men. The Embassy will hold a public levee in Faneuil Hall to-morrow noon, and will be the recipients of a grand banquet at St. James' Hotel to-morrow evening.

The Chinese Embassy gave a reception this evening to the officials of the City Government and a large number of citizens, in the dining hall at the Parker House.

The Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Railroad case came up in Judge UNDERWOOD's Court to-day. A motion for a continuance was overruled, and a motion for an injunction to prevent the Receiver from taking possession was argued until the adjournment of the Court. The case will be resumed to-morrow morning. The offices, cars, &c., are still in possession of the Receiver, and no trains are running on the road.

Speaker Colfax and Party at Central City, Colorado.

CENTRAL CITY, Colorado, Thursday, Aug. 20.

Speaker COLFAX and his party have just arrived from Hot Springs, Middle Park. They went over the Bay Hound Pass, 13,400 feet, and returned over the Boulder Pass, 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, in a driving snow-storm.

Fall of a Building in Alexandria, Va.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Thursday, Aug. 20.

A brewery in course of erection in this city fell this afternoon, burying two men, both of whom were seriously injured.

The Cattle Disease—A Quarantine at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 20.

The Board of Health of this city has decided to establish a cattle quarantine in the vicinity of the stock yards, as a precaution against the introduction of diseased cattle into the city. Inspectors will be appointed, and no cattle suspected of being diseased will be admitted into the yards until a careful examination is made. The quarantine regulations are also extended to all slaughtering houses.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Horse Fair at Manchester—Premiums Awarded.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The rain of last night and this morning clouded the prospects of the fair, though the forenoon's programme was carried out. First came the family horses, on which the judges were F. W. MILLER, of Portsmouth, LAFAYETTE HALL, of New-Market, L. L. CHURCH and N. THOMPSON, of Lebanon, and GEO. W. DODGE, of this city. The entries were the horses before named in other departments, except the one entered by D. A. BROWN, of Fisherville, a chestnut mare without name. They were inspected by the judges and sent around the course at various gaits. When put to their speed, *Lady Carter* made 2:58, and IRA BAILEY's *Farmer* made 2:50. The awards were given to C. N. HOWLAND, of Concord, for *Lady Carter*, $15; DUDLEY SMITH, of Concord, for *Dudley Mare*, $10; IRA BAILEY, for *Farmer*, $5; D. A. BROWN, of Fisherville, for chestnut mare, $3. The stallions were called. The horses having been entered, *Flying Morrill* was withdrawn. *Young Draco* and *Hiram Allen* entered for the race. The judges were Dr. ROBT. WOOD, of Lowell, A. FISHER, of Nashua, and F. W. MILLER, of Portsmouth. The horses got the word and made an even start without delay, *Draco* having and retaining the pole and constantly gaining on *Hiram*, and winning the race in 2:39½, taking the first award of $50.

At the opening of the races at the Riding Park, this afternoon, a gentle rain was falling, which soon thickened to a heavy and continuous shower.

Only six of the ten horses entered to compete for the $250 purse came forward at the call, four having been withdrawn. Those going into the contest started in the following order: *Jack of Trumps*, WYMAN's chestnut gelding *Little Mischief*, *Dolphin*, *Fred* and *Cora Mathes*.

Fred won the first heat handsomely in 2:42; *Dolphin* was distanced; *Fred* won the second heat in 2:44, *Little Mischief* and *Jack of Trumps* following close upon him. The third heat was won by *Fred* in 2:45.

The track in the meantime becoming somewhat heavy, Judges Dr. ROBERT WOOD, of Lowell; ALFRED FISHER, of Nashua, and DUDLEY SMITH, of Concord, announced the awards as follows:

L. H. SMITH, of New-Market, $75.
ARNOLD WYMAN, of Manchester, $40.
A. S. DREW, of Great Falls, $20.

In the race of geldings and mares, only two came forward to make the trial, viz., *Nell Prescott* and *Snowflake*. The latter was entered by Mr. L. L. CHURCH, of Lebanon. *Snowflake* won in three straight heats. Time—2:57, 3:04 and 3:01. The rain was pouring at the time, and the track was very sticky. *Snowflake* took the first prize, $70, and *Nell* $30.

The final race, by horses that never beat 2:35, was postponed till 2:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The bill authorizing the Governor to take possession of the assets of the banks of the State to the exclusion of foreign bondholders passed the Senate to-day. The value of the assets is nearly half a million.

Mr. RANDOLPH (colored) introduced a bill authorizing the Governor to take possession of the arms, batteries and equipments belonging to the State.

The bill organizing the State Police into a semi-military organization passed both Houses.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Montgomery, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The Democracy held a large meeting here to-night, ratifying the nominations of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. About ten thousand people were assembled, amid the firing of cannon, bearing of transparencies and banners. The whole city was illuminated. Ex-Gov. WATTS, ALEX. WHITE, J. T. MORGAN and several colored men made addresses.

Republican Mass Meeting in Maine.

SKOWHEGAN, Me., Thursday, Aug. 20.

An immense mass meeting of Republicans was held here to-day. Hons. W. D. KELLY, J. A. J. CRESWELL, L. M. MORRILL and J. G. BLAINE made speeches. This was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Somerset County.

Democratic Flag Raising in Maine.

ROCKLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The Democrats had a flag raising here this evening, and held a large meeting in Atlantic Hall. Speeches were made by Hon. BION BRADBURY and J. E. FITZGERALD.

Senator Wade and his Son, Gen. Wade, En Route for the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 20.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE and his son, JAMES F. WADE, arrived here yesterday, and left last evening for the Plains *via* the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Gen. HARNEY also left yesterday for Omaha and the Indian country on business connected with the Indian Peace Commission.

The Soldiers' Monument at West Point.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The bronze guns appropriated by Congress to the Sixth Army Corps for the monument at West Point, New-York, have been cast into a full length figure, at the Bronze Works in this city, of Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK. The form and features of the deceased are accurately depicted, and the execution of the work receives great praise,

Heavy Defalcation in Philadelphia—The Defaulter Absconded.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 20.

It has just been discovered that CHARLES CABOT, President of the Allentown Rolling Mills, has absconded, leaving indebtedness unpaid of from $500,000 to $1,000,000. His partner in this city, E. J. ETTINGE, is believed to have been entirely ignorant of this indebtedness.

Centennial Celebration at Worthington, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The town of Worthington, Hampshire County, celebrated its centennial to-day with much enthusiasm. In spite of the rain, over 2,500 people participated in the anniversary. The principal addresses were made by Rev. J. H. BIXBEE, of Huntington, and WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the poet.

A Colored Man Murders His Wife in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 20.

A colored man, named JOSHUA JONES, shot his wife this afternoon, while walking with her on Centre-street. He made his escape and has not yet been captured.

Loss of the British Brig Lotus.

BOSTON, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 20.

The British brig *Lotus*, from New-York for Truxillo, with a cargo of provisions, was wrecked on West Caicos Reef, on July 23. The crew and part of the cargo were saved.

Sporting.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 20.

The trotting race at Dexter Park to-day, between *Bashaw, Jr.*, *Silas Rich*, *Jim Rockey* and *Tacky*, best three in five, was won by the first named; best time, 2:27½.

LOUISIANA.

A Visit to Mandeville—Aspect of a Creole Town—A Primitive Hotel—Colored Picnic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Friday, Aug. 14, 1868.

The difference of temperature between the lake shores and the city is accounted for by the sea breeze which comes over the uninterrupted expanse of the former. Our citizens therefore avail themselves of any spare hour to inhale their refreshing atmosphere, accessible by a ride of a few minutes on the railroad. So we dedicated the last Sabbath to the divine duty of worshiping nature by a visit to the City of Mandeville. In this pilgrimage we united with about 500 citizens of all colors and nationalities. Mandeville is a specimen of a Creole town, unadulterated with much mixture of American people or usages. It derives its name, we may suppose, from the great traveler, not renowned for veracity, but vindicated, like Bruce, by a more discerning posterity. A description of this city and its people may not be unacceptable to those of your readers who are unaware of the peculiarities of our Southern Atlantic States, wherein language, usages, ideas and costumes exist as they were extracted from Europe a century ago.

As our noble steamer came in sight she sounded her martial whistle, and ran up the national colors, whereat the whole population of the city not detained at home by personal indisposition poured down every avenue to the pier. Whether these excellent people were aware of the capitulation of Lee and the amnesty of Johnson we cannot say, but a more prompt rally could not have been made if Admiral Farragut had summoned the city. The collection of colors on that pier, from the most respectable Caucasian to the Senegambian, was complete, nor would a colorist have found much difficulty in computing any gradation intermediate between these extremes. Certainly, if the United States Marshal had desired to take the census of the city he might have done so without leaving the boat.

The first view of Mandeville is peculiar. The population being highly aquatic, each family is provided with a bath-house. These vary in their architecture, from some which look like a hen-coop adrift to others which have gables and weathercocks enough to have pleased Queen Elizabeth, or the author of *A House with Seven Gables* himself. Besides, each of these bath-houses has a flag of almost every nationality, except that of the best Government on earth. This preference for neutral bunting may be referable to the uncertainty of all maritime stations during the war. So it is, however, that when one comes in sight, the city seems to have thrown out a skirmish line of bath-houses, each wading valorously out on stilts and waving its flag of neutrality or defiance as may prove necessary. The remainder of the city remains under cover of the shrubbery awaiting results. But our mission being peaceful, we were escorted by the whole population as a guard of honor, past the skirmish line of bath-houses and safe within the citadel of magnolias, crape-myrtles and oleanders. The citizen places upon the board fish and fruits, not to omit those inspiring fluids which their intercourse with the American people have taught to be indispensable to their entertainment. Subsequent explorations satisfied us that the City of Mandeville consists of a strip of neutral ground between the bath-houses and the principal street running parallel with the shore. The habitations are very well built, handsomely painted, and ornamented with shrubbery and flowers. There are many magnificent live oaks, which expand their branches above, with beaches, which invite the tourist to rest and look around him.

THE FEAST OF THE PICNIC.

An English picnic is so much like a French *fete champetre* that its adoption has scarcely been regarded as an innovation. The shade and quiet of this village offer inducements to parties from New-Orleans, so they come and bring their snack-baskets and occupy the bath-houses, and emulate the Mandevillians themselves in the assiduity with which they worship at the shrine of Neptune or of Venus Aphrodite. So under these hospitable trees the picnicers spread their stores and dine *al fresco* with all the *goût* of Gil Blas and the journeyman barber. But we dine at

THE HOTEL COLOMEO.

If an *auberge*, as you have seen them in France or Switzerland, had been transported bodily with its whole corps, from the *maitresse d'hotel* to the *garçon* and apron, it could not have been a better representation of the European original than this Hotel Colomeo. Everything was clean, every person polite and attentive. Of course there was not a darkey visible about the premises. The hostess and servants seemed all to belong to one family, all serving the guests in some capacity or other. All dined together after the guests, and at the same table, from the cook, with his paper cap, at the lower end, to the matron, who presided at the head of the *table d'hote.* Such a usage is very striking to an American. In Europe people of respectability and intelligence are not above devoting themselves to the useful duty of providing for the comfort of travelers. Here such persons are engaged in running for office or public contracts. This primitive hotel offers a pleasing contrast to those run by a broken-down gentleman or a melancholy widow lady and seven small children, not to speak of the insolent clerk and the rapacious darkies, who subsist by foraging on the guests. So when you have partaken of the *poisson grillé*, and the omelet, and the *caffe noir soufflée* of the Hotel Colomeo, you may retire with a genuine Havana cigar to rest in the pavilion, which is a building surrounded with shrubbery and looking upon the lake; then having partaken of the fish, you may make a fish of yourself, by going out to the inevitable bath-houses.

COLORED PICNIC.

But as our colored disciples are the most imitative of all the tribal gradations given by Lord Monboddo, the epidemic of the picnic could not of course be quarantined within any due bounds, but is spreading with great intensity wherever freedom has waved her banner, and was to be found on the day in question in full operation near the City of Mandeville. As we are the earnest advocate of Rollins and suffrage of any color, we respectfully caution your compositors not to print this account of this colored entertainment as a *picnig*, lest it might affect our poll at some period when our political ambition may be greater than at present. Well, wending our reportorial way in the most profound *incognito*, we came upon the encouraging inscriptions on canvas, "Seymour and Blair Hall," with an immense expanse of the national calico stretched across the street. Now we are so thoroughly subjugated that we did not mind passing under this panoply of national power any more than an old artillery horse would mind a pop cracker. So we walked boldly under it, especially supposing it bore reference to the hall. But we found the flag had a far different signification. It looked benignly down on the colored picnic, then in full operation. We disdained to dead-head ourselves on a mere side show. Besides we were not exactly certain that the managers would recognize our credentials, and not having in our reportorial capacity twenty-five cents to dispose of in this manner, we contented ourselves with joining a portion of the citizens who were temporarily relieved from guard duty on the wharf, and with them looked on through a brush fence darkly. We are always pleased at beholding human happiness. Apart from its political consequences, the emancipation has looked to us like one long Easter holiday, in which the colored people have been wearing their best clothes, and presenting their best representation of white society. To us they have not been gruff, or spite-ful, or dangerous. We often wonder why philanthropists give us no credit for the wonderful advance in civilization which slavery has imparted to the African savage, imported and imposed upon our ancestors. Here was a specimen of the physical enjoyment of the negro and of the wonderful improvement which slavery has wrought. There was a veritable picnic, with real tables loaded with well-cooked and substantial repasts; with actual ice-cream and *bona fide* sponge cake. Fountains of lemonade diffused their innocent refreshment, and pyramids of candies delighted the eyes of the juvenile darkies. The managers of the picnic had committed an error derived from their Anglo-Saxon examples; they had imposed a rate of gate-money which excluded the large mass of their own color, who looked on through the brush fence with such white trash as ourselves and others. But within the charmed circle was an assemblage, obviously of the first colored class, all displaying as high a state of hilarity as was consistent with decorum. There was a seat of honor—apparently so intended—which was occupied by a white man and lady, the only fully bleached specimens within the corral. The white man's most striking costume was a profusion of straw hat and whiskers. He looked upon the scene with such an expression of dignified approval that I instinctively remarked to one of the crowd, "That is the schoolmaster?" "Yes, Sir," said he, "it is." But at this moment the Sabbath sun was declining, and the feast of the picnic was drawing to an end. There was an elevated platform, and there sat thereon four musicians, whereof twain did play on the violin; of other twain, one performed on the octave flute and the other, an Ethiopian gentleman, whose forehead ran back from his spectacles to his coat collar, executed on the bass violin. Now, the proficiency of the man of Congo, who has, under Anglo-Saxon auspices, been elevated from a banjo made with a gourd, a wool-skin and horsehair strings, to an excellent performer on any wind or stringed instrument, is not the least of our achievements in the manual labor school and industrial institute which we have taught at the South for something upward of two centuries. And this band did credit to its native powers of imitation. Each of the musicians had stuck up before him a music book, which produced the pleasant fiction that the orchestra performed by note. This is sometimes done also by the organ-grinders. But in this orchestra the octave flute took the bit between its teeth and leaped all the musical bars, and the bass violin rumbled after it like a runaway omnibus, drowning the first and second violins, which were, in the language of the turf, "no where." The effect of these right and left flanks of the orchestra, heading the charge and leading the centre, would have thrilled Mr. Calabresi, but as the musicians knew the waltz and all the quadrilles perfectly well by ear, having played them all the past Winter at balls, and as the colored race are admirable timeists, the music was very well. The dancing took place on a tent-cloth, which was deposed for that purpose, and made a very nice floor. The dancers which we saw were all of the lightest complexion compatible with any color at all; nothing under an octaroon was in that set. It might have been accidental, and we thought that the radical master of ceremonies might have ordered otherwise. But there was that unmistakable prejudice of color, creeping in at that colored picnic. The fashion seemed to be to place the whitest on the right. They took rank, apparently, by the absence of all color. How Mr. Conway will succeed in forcing these people to send white children to school with black ones, we cannot tell; the white people certainly do not go to colored picnics, nor did the whitest portion of the colored people dance with the darkest portion of the colored people while we stood and looked on. So we left this scene of happiness, where the colored people ate, drank and danced, and the white people looked on across a brush fence, and wended our way to the wharf, where the rest of Mandeville was watching for another steamboat and wondering what was going on in the world.

So good night and good luck to them for a quiet, hospitable and respectable population, and may all wars and earthquakes come and go without their hearing of it until all is over. The *Camelia* is in sight, and we realize another great merit in Mandeville—that is, the ease with which we can get away from it and return to New-Orleans.
W. M. B.

SCOTTISH SCENES.

Glasgow and its Suburbs—Summary of City Sights—The Cathedral and Acropolis—The Route to Carlisle—The Scotish Dialect.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Malvern, England, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

My last left me at Glasgow, the largest city in Scotland, and the third in the United Kingdom. It is a great and beautiful city, with a population of nearly half a million. Like all Scotland, it is built of a cold gray stone. There are no bricks, except for factory chimneys, and of these Glasgow has a multitude, and some of the tallest in the world. One is more than four hundred feet high, a slender, beautiful shaft like a needle, shooting up into the sky, but how such a leverage can resist the tempest passes my comprehension.

All gray stone—stone walls divide the fields; villages and cities, cottages and castles, are all stone. Over all loom up the gray mountains of primitive or metamorphic rock, and the silver lakes and rushing rivers rest upon or run over beds of gray rock. And there are wild and beautiful rocky glens; and the *débris* of all this rock gives a sweet soil, healthful, and, over a large surface, very fertile. I entirely sympathize with the Scotch in their love of country, and also in their desire to get away from it.

Glasgow is a pattern manufacturing and commercial city. It is the centre of a rich productive country. It rests on great beds of iron and coal; it is on a tidal river, giving admirable facilities for shipbuilding and commerce. It has an industrious and thrifty population, Scotch and Irish, with an intermixture better, perhaps, than either. The town is beautifully built, with broad streets, handsome bridges, and all in a stately style of architecture, like that of Edinburgh. On the Clyde are built the fleetest and finest of ocean steamers, now found on every ocean in the world. Cheap coal, iron and labor have been too much for London and its trade combinations. Whoever competes for the commerce of the world must give up the idea of protection and come down to first principles.

Charming excursions are made from Glasgow among the romantic islands on the western coast of Scotland; up the long friths and inlets that penetrate the Highlands, and through the chain of lakes, which the Caledonian ship canal unites into a broad channel to Inverness and the Northern Sea. Glasgow is also well provided with parks and gardens in its beautiful suburbs; with romantic scenery around the falls of the Clyde and the Ducal Palace of the Hamiltons, where the young Duke, when not off to the races, keeps open house with lavish hospitality.

In the centre of this great rich town, as in the centre of Edinburgh, resides a crowded population, in poverty, in filth, in an absence of all the conditions of decency and health, very painful to see. I do not mind bare feet and legs—they are more likely to be clean than covered ones. Many think bare feet healthful. But I cannot bear to see the miserable, dark, dismal, filthy alleys, courts and dens, swarming with people whose conditions, and consequent habits, are a disgrace to civilization.

I hope I am not uncharitable. I can pardon much to Scotland; bigotry, unlawful babies, extravagant consumption of whisky, long sermons, stupid Sundays, John Knox; but I find it hard to forgive the sanctimonious neglect of great masses of the poor. If universal education, universal going to kirk, and the most rigid Sabbath observance the world ever saw, leads to utter neglect of "the neighbor," I go in for an entirely different system.

In the center of the old town, from which the great smoky manufacturing and the splendid commercial and fashionable quarters stretch away on either side, stands the University, or, as they prefer to call it, the College. It is a stately group of buildings, part of which are four or five centuries old; but it has just been sold, just as it is, with all its historical and scholastic associations, to one of the railways, for a goods station. New and magnificent buildings are being erected, from designs of Gilbert Scott, in the suburbs, to take their place.

Connected with the University I found William Hunter's Museum, an unique and most interesting collection. A remarkable man was Dr. William Hunter. John, a younger brother, who rose to a greater distinction, began his career as a dissector under William, and assisted, no doubt, in making many of the exquisite preparations which I saw crowded and badly lighted in the basement of this museum. Here are the materials for William Hunter's great work, *The Gravid Uterus*. The series of preparations illustrating embryology is priceless, and the collection of monstrosities appalling. But Hunter did not limit himself to anatomy. He was a wide collector. Making a large fortune—more than a million of dollars—as an obstetric practitioner in London, he seems to have spent a large part of it on this collection. There are Roman remains found in England; inscriptions to the Emperor Hadrian; war, hunting and fishing implements from savage tribes; skeletons and stuffed specimens of natural history; cabinets of shells and minerals; glorious crystals, which would make the eyes of John Ruskin dance with joy; a collection of coins which alone is valued at $350,000; priceless manuscripts; and lovely original pictures of Raphael, Titian, Guido, Murillo, Rembrant, and a dozen more great masters—pictures which would enrich any gallery. And here is all this wonderful collection stowed away in a dusty, neglected building in Glasgow, with a shilling admission. The shilling is nothing, only they should not put a price on what is priceless. But how came a collection at Glasgow at all, which was made in London, and should have remained there, as a part of the great national collections? William Hunter left it all in his will to the nation, if Parliament would provide a suitable place for its exhibition; otherwise it was to go to his native City, Glasgow, on like conditions. There was no Minister enlightened enough to secure the treasure, and here it is, the property of the University. I was equally astonished at the collection, and the stupidity that had sent it to Glasgow.

Then, ascending to the heights of the city, I paid my respects to the Cathedral and Acropolis. The latter is a hill crowded with monuments of the most extraordinary size and character—a jumble of every style—looking like an immense stone-cutter's yard, in which he had stowed samples of every variety. The effect is hideously discordant. On the other hand, the Cathedral is fine and noble. I have seen several old cathedrals converted into Low Church places of worship; but this one, built in the stately and beautiful style of the tenth and thirteenth centuries, has been turned into a Presbyterian meeting-house—the High Kirk of Glasgow. First they broke all the images and idols, and broke out every scrap of painted glass in the windows. This was very thoroughly done in the days of Knox. Brand-new stained glass windows have been lately put in, painted from designs of good Protestant subjects at Munich, and some of this work is exquisite, but still, in quaint beauty of design and execution, not to be compared with the old. The crypts and nave they have no use for. They are empty, swept, and garnished with the bright new Munich windows. The chancel alone is used for the Sunday's preaching; and a high pulpit is placed just where the high altar formerly stood, which, under the circumstances, seems to be a very proper arrangement. There is no organ, that being a popish profanity, which Scotland will not tolerate. A Scotch woman in London was induced to go one Sunday to a chapel where they had an organ and good singing. "It sounded very pretty," she said, "but what an awful desecration of the Sabbath!" A thoroughgoing Scotch Presbyterian would stop his ears to shut out the harps of the angels. But the Cathedral, as a noble work of mediæval architecture, is well worth seeing, though robbed and spoiled. It is shown freely every day in the week but two, and then the admission is only two pence. At Edinburgh the monument to Burns has the same price of admission.

The route from Glasgow to Carlisle by the Southwestern Railway, through Paisley, Kilmarnock, Dumfries, and Gretna Green, is much finer in scenery than either of the others. There are fine mountain ranges on the western horizon, and prospects over broad valleys. A favorite excursion this way is to the banks of Ayr, and scenery connected with Scotland's great poet. Another lovely run through Cumberland and Westmoreland, another plunge into the blackness of darkness, and the smoke of their torment in Staffordshire; a high, level drive through the lurid furnaces of Wolverhampton, where there are canals as well as railways running side by side at high and low levels; a dive beneath Birmingham, and I emerge into the beautiful scenery of Worcestershire, now burning with the long drought and the heat of a tropic Summer. And so back to this sweet Malvern, lovelier than all the villages of the plains, and by all odds the nicest place in these islands. Yesterday, at last, it rained—a good, honest, wet rain, which fell for hours, so that the hills are turning green visibly under the warm sunshine.

The Scottish dialect, as far as I heard, is quite as easy to be understood as that of Lancashire; the newspapers are written in pure and vigorous English, and you must go to the advertising columns for national peculiarities. There you may read of an excellent self-contained dwelling-house, with a feu duty, and the entry taxed at a duplicand, the fee being presently full, to be sold at public roup, with bond and disposition in security, also the following subjects, with nine falls feued out, &c. I decline to make oath that all these expressions are found in one advertisement, but I am sure I read them in half a column, all quite familiar, no doubt, to a Scottish lawyer or man of business, but for me having all the charm of novelty.

I close my glimpse of Scotland, which I have so much enjoyed, and which, I hope, has not been quite lost to the reader, with an extract from the *Saturday Review*, which, however, I do not indorse—only copy. It is in a notice of a shilling edition of Burns:

> "It is a curious thing about the Scotch, that, deep plunged as they are in the most terrible religious cant ever known in this world, and systematically addicted as they are to a couple of vices which they hypocritically profess to hold in abhorrence, yet they have the double knack, first, of producing men with the most wonderful gift of clear and manly vision, and next, of knowing such men when they see them. Scotland can raise prigs who would carry off the prize from the tallest specimens of that class that we could raise in England. But, let it be said, she can excel in the production of men too. Perhaps the manliest soul in the eighteenth century was Burns. Perhaps even those who differ from him most vehemently as to this or that specific conclusion in the politics of the hour, will yet agree that high among the manliest and most straight-seeing of all living writers is Mr. Carlyle. Here are notable instances in which the great canting nation of the earth has produced two men in a couple of generations with a more profound and absolute absence of cant in their minds, in any of its subtle and unconscious forms, than any of the most eminent of their contemporaries. They are both of them radically free from the cardinal vice of a love of preaching, in the true and offensive sense of preaching—which, saving whisky, is the characteristic passion of their country. * * * It would be the best thing that could happen to the English lower and poorer classes if they could thoroughly assimilate the noblest part of Burns—his humanity and tenderness for all animate and inanimate things. The stupendous brutality which marks the very poor English people—of course not universally, but as a class—in dealings with dumb animals, with children, and with women, would not be what it is if the spirit of Burns had much of a grip upon them. The cruelty of the majority of carters, cab-drivers, dog-trainers, and the like makes a sensitive man shudder to think of, as Hogarth's pictures of 'Cruelty' make him sicken in looking at them. The rich can be cruel too, with their steeplechases and so forth, but it is not their characteristic quality."

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The Opposition and the Ministry—Political Prospects—The Prusso-Italian Imbroglio—Austrian Topics—Italian Opinion of American Affairs—An American Statesman—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868.

If any dependence can be placed upon what the *Nazione* says, the Opposition is determined to use the Government measure of the tobacco contract now under discussion, as a means of defeating the Ministry. Rattazzi is to return to the charge, and with the batteries of his nervous eloquence, make his supreme effort to open a breach in the Government stronghold. It can hardly be believed that this restless politician will be able to conduct a successful attack. Whatever parties in Parliament may wish, it is pretty certain that the public at large, or the sensible portion of it, is tired of party war, the only result of which is to shift the administration without mending the situation.

At the same time, the restlessness of a large party opposed to the French alliance and the complete subserviency of the present Cabinet to the will of the French ruler, exposes the Government, on its weak side, to successful attack. The Liberal, or Republican Party, in Italy, has strong sympathies with the promoters of the same great movement in France; but the Ministry actually in power represents friendship for the Empire, and a sentiment something like gratitude and admiration for its chief. Among men of advanced opinions, I think little thankfulness is felt toward either France or its ruler. Among such, benefits received seem to be easily forgotten. While to thoughtful people it seems better to have patience, and postpone questions not of pressing importance, it is always possible that the ardent spirits may have their way, and a new Ministerial crisis be brought on.

THE PRUSSO-ITALIAN IMBROGLIO.

I do not know when we shall hear the last of the Lamarmora error, or the Prussian Note. The newspapers are filled with tiresomely long articles, and the flippant French habit of pamphlet writing has been indulged. And what is it all about? Between Prussians and Italians, the cat has been let out of the bag, and away goes tom, rampant, with a bell tied to his tail. The Prussian military authority wounds the self-love of Gen. Lamarmora, and so, *en revanche de*, quite out of season, the General gives to the world a private and most revolutionary diplomatic paper, so outrageous in its hostility to Austria, as to make the Prussian Government reluctant to own it; and, most extraordinary thing of all, the responsibility is put upon its agent in a foreign country. The affair is interesting, at least, as another proof of how easy it is for Governments to create embarrassments for themselves.

Every country has something to be criticised or laughed at, or at least to excite surprise. This great checker-board or gaming-table of Europe is the field of many contradictory moves. Man is a foolish animal, whether he acts in his capacity as an individual, or as a member of the great association called a nation. Here, and now, everybody is getting ready to fight somebody, and after all the preparation, a diligent search has to be made to find out who the real enemy is. France and Prussia are scolding at each other, and not an arm is lifted, and the wry faces which the latter has made to Austria are softening into a friendly smile. In the morning we hear much of the alliance between Russia and Prussia and the evening issues of the newspapers tell us of the affection growing up between Russia and France. Every State is either about to strike blows or throw itself into the arms of its neighbor.

Most people here thought that when Prince Humbert and his fair companion left for the North it was for the purpose of making a visit of friendship to the royal family of Prussia. Up to this time they have not been very near Berlin, and they do not seem to be making any great effort to get on the track of the German Princes. It will doubtless all come right at last, but those who are always looking for a hitch, think there must be something wrong.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

This week many idle words have been spoken about Rome, few of which are worth repeating. The revolutionists had planned to blow up the fortifications on the Aventine Hill, but as the works are about a mile in circuit, any one can judge whether such a wild scheme was ever meditated. The Romans must wait a little longer.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

At the moment, Austria, for more than one season, is the object of interested attention. The *Tri National* has drawn many thousands to the capital city, and the northern parts of Italy have sent a considerable number of lookers-on. The fine music which the Italians hear at Vienna charms them more than the beer-drinking or the excellent shooting, and they are reminded what an admirable enjoyment of this sort was theirs when the Austrians occupied Italy. Judging by the language of enthusiasm used in some of the letters received here, the Strauss brothers, and the other music magicians, have charmed away the last lingering antagonism toward the nation which produces such composers. It is declared by some that no orchestral music worth listening to has been heard here since the Austrians crossed the border.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Not near as much has been said in European newspapers about the Chinese Ambassadors, in their progress through our country to the old world, as might have been expected considering the importance of the mission. That our treaty with China is signed is now announced, and that the United States are to share the largest part of the commerce with the vast populations on the western shores of the Pacific Sea, is acknowledged bluntly. The good fortune of our position, so full of advantages, is not here any too much admired, and is perhaps a cause of present reserve; but when these diplomatic mandarins arrive here we shall have talk enough. Mr. Seward's imperial assumption that the Governments of Europe have ceased to oppose themselves to the American theory, or claim, that the whole continent and all the circumjacent islands are the heritage of the United States, has excited no comment. But there are those who have observed that the words put by the Secretary into the President's mouth were another proof of the ingenuity of our eminent statesman.

Mr. Seward's name is as familiar in Europe as those of the conspicuous men who are managing the difficult affairs of European States. While he has shared sometimes their weaknesses and errors, the grandeur of his patriotism and the splendor of his triumphs, have not been surpassed in the experience of any of his contemporaries here. By his great services he has helped to fill the most majestic passage in our history, and every true American must be glad to know that our admiration and gratitude are shared by our real friends here. It may be going out of my way to say this, but you will permit me to say it, speaking from these foreign shores.

THE WEATHER.

After a week of extreme heat, the temperature here has fallen to a very reasonable Summer level. People are surprised at the reports received of the extraordinary mortality in New-York, and put to the account of our climate what is in great part due to our imprudent habits. We do not hear of deaths in Italy from such causes. Members of Parliament are coming back in large numbers, for the important discussion which may prolong the session some weeks more. The great Hall of the *Cinquecento*, with its ceiling at an elevation of eighty feet, and the walls of the building as thick as the sides of a fortress, is as comfortable a place of reunion as the Legislature of any country could wish. The Parliament of Italy is the last to adjourn.
Angelico.

Scientific Schools in the United States.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 20.

Practical education is daily receiving more and more attention. Movements in all the large colleges were commenced about twenty years ago, to establish scientific departments, and scientific schools on an independent basis were also organized. The results of these attempts have been highly satisfactory, as will be seen by the following brief account of the different institutions established to impart information on the practical arts and sciences.

The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania (independent) is situated in Philadelphia, and was founded in 1851. The age for admission is 16. The courses are: General school, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Practical Chemistry, Agriculture, Mines, Architecture—all of which are two years, except the first mentioned, which is one year. The total attendance in 1865 was 136.

The new chairs in the University of Pennsylvania and in the Lehigh University have been so recently referred to in these columns as to make further mention unnecessary in this place.

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Independent) situated in Troy, N. Y., was founded in 1824. It has courses of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Topographical Engineering, and Natural Science. The length of each course is four years. The total attendance in 1865 was 150. The age for admission is 16 years. The scientific course at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., was founded in 1845. The courses are Applied Chemistry, and Engineering—two years each. Age for admission, 16 years. The attendance in 1865 was forty.

The Sheffield Scientific School is one of the professional schools around Yale College, New-Haven, Conn., and was founded in 1847. The courses are: General Course—Chemistry and Natural Science, Engineering, Engineering (higher,) Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The length of all the courses, except the fourth mentioned (which is two) being three years. Age for admission, 16 years. The attendance in 1865 was 57. The Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Mass., is one of the professional schools around Harvard College, and was founded in 1848. The age for admission is 18 years. The courses are: Chemical, general and technical; Zoology and Geology, Engineering, Botany, Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Mineralogy—all one year each. The attendance in 1864 was seventy-five.

The Chandler Scientific School is one of the professional schools around Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., and was founded in 1852. Age for admission not stated. It has four courses, viz.: General course, (three years.) Engineering, Commercial, and higher general courses, one year each. The total attendance in 1865 was forty-eight.

The scientific courses in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., are Civil Engineering in general science course, (three years,) Civil Engineering in special course, (one year,) Natural History, General Technical Chemistry, Mines at the discretion of the student. The age for admission is not stated. The attendance in 1865 was eighty-two.

"Professional (Scientific) Department" is one of the professional schools of the University of New-York City, founded in 1865. Courses: Civil Engineering and Architecture, Analytical and Practical Chemistry—the former three and the latter two years. Age for admission not stated. Total attendance in 1865, thirty-one. The Scientific Section of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., was founded in 1857, and has a General Science and Technical Course of three years. The age for admission is 16 years. The attendance in 1864 was seven.

Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, (independent,) New-York City, was founded in 1856, and has a Free Night School of Science and a Free Night School of Art, a School of Design for Women, and a Scientific (Polytechnic Day) School. For the first two the course is five years; for the latter two not over four years. The age of admission is 16 years. In the night schools a diploma and medal are given, and in the other degrees are conferred. The attendance at the night schools in 1864 was 1,281; in the School of Design, 173. The Collegiate and Engineering Institution, (independent,) New-York City, was founded in 1862, and has a course of two years. The age for admission is not stated. A diploma is awarded at the end of the course.

The School of Mines of Columbia College, New-York City, was founded 1864, and has a course of three years. The age for admission is 16 years. The attendance in 1865 was thirty-three.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Independent) is situated at Boston. Full course, four years. It was founded in 1865. General course common to all the following special courses, three years: Mechanical Engineering, Civil and Topographical engineering, Practical Chemistry, Geology and Mining, Building and Architecture, higher General Sciences, &c.—two years each. The age for admission is 16 years. The attendance in 1865 was seventy-two.

Besides the above-mentioned, there are the Worcester County Free Industrial Institute (Independent), Worcester, Mass.; the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; the University of the South, Suwanee, Tenn.; the Delaware Literary Institute and Engineering School, Franklin, N. Y., and the School of Mines in connection with Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., all of which are soon to be put in operation.

In the Brown University, at Providence, R. I., there is a department of Chemistry and Engineering; in the Scientific School of the New-York Free Academy, founded in 1853, there was an attendance of 482 in 1864. The Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute was founded in 1855.

Condensation in Steam Engines.

From Galignani.

M. Couste has addressed a paper to the Academy of Sciences on the question of using high-pressure engines on board sea-going steamers. The greatest obstacle hitherto met with in this matter consists in the incrustations caused by sea water in the generator. In England it has been tried to solve the problem by the adoption of the surface condenser, by which means water free from incrusting matter may be used. But this apparatus can only succeed in cases in which we have very large condensing surfaces at command, and this is the cause of the ill success of all the plans hitherto tried, except on rivers and in manufactories, where high pressure, with condensation by injection, are almost exclusively employed. The latter principle is strenuously advocated by M. Couste as the only one to be followed. Having treated the question by calculation, he arrives at certain formulas, from which it appears that the part of work done due to delay or slowness of condensation is in the inverse ratio: 1. Of the surface of the injected water. 2. Of a factor expressed by unity, plus the ratio of the empty capacity of the condenser to that of the cylinder. 3. Of the duration of the stroke of the piston. Several important considerations emerge from this theory; the surface of injection, for instance, had hitherto been considered nearly a matter of indifference, no measures having ever been taken to divide the water into many jets; then, until now, the rule was to diminish the capacity of the condenser, whereas it now appears that it ought to be increased as much as possible. Lastly, our author shows that the vacuum caused by condensation is only limited by the weight of the valves of the air-and-water pumps, and that the temperature for this operation may be as near that of the water injected as convenient, provided the latter be intimately mixed with the steam, a condition M. Couste fulfills by a new improvement. He moreover shows by his calculations that a clean metal is not so good a conductor of caloric as when it is covered with a slight incrustation.

The Pascal and Newton Forgeries.

From Galignani.

We stated last week that M. Chasles had come out with a fresh batch of "unpublished documents," as he calls the waste paper in his possession; the object being to refute M. Henri Martin's book just published on the controversy, and to prove a point upon which the whole question now hinges, viz., that Galileo was not blind on the 25th of July, 1638. This week we find a letter of M. Henri Martin in the *Comptes Rendus*, in reply to M. Chasles. The learned historian shows that, in a letter written to Friar Micanzio, and dated Jan. 30, 1637, Galileo already speaks of his blindness and total loss of sight. It is true that on the 4th of April following he tells Renieri in another letter that he can hardly write, being not yet quite cured of an inflammation of the right eye, which threatens to destroy it. M. H. Martin removes this apparent contradiction by stating that, in Galileo's time, the Tuscan calendar still counted the beginning of the year *ab incarnatione Domini, i. e.*, from the 25th of March. M. Albieri, the editor of Galileo's works, has, in most cases, as he informs the reader in various notes, corrected the dates according to the new calendar; but, unfortunately, a few letters have, by oversight, retained their old dates, or had them only partially corrected, the true reading being supplied in the *errata*. Hence it appears that the letter dated the 30th of January, 1637, was in reality written on the 30th of January, 1638—that is, ten months later than that of the 4th of April. M. H. Martin concludes with saying that the historical Galileo was blind before the end of 1637; but that, as for the other Galileo, who continued his astronomical observations until November, 1641, "new weapons in his defence might be drawn from the inexhaustible arsenal of apocryphal letters." M. Govi has also written to the Academy to show that there is a confusion of dates in the edition of Galileo's works in M. Chasles' possession.

An Amusing Mistake.

A correspondent of the *Cork Constitution* says: "During this month three strangers, 'bearded like pards,' appeared in the little town of Doneraile. Though not unearthly, they were very mysterious looking. They had books and maps and photographic apparatus. The village inn received the wanderers, and they seemed busy and well pleased; but who were they and what did they want? The fair of Cahirmee was not near, and even if it were nigh at hand, the company seemed to know as little of horseflesh as Dr. Johnson did of old, and like him would be as likely to plead, questioned as to the points of the animal, ignorance, gross ignorance. Their movements attracted the notice of the preservers of the peace, and it was hastily concluded that they were Fenians, probably Americans, possibly Head Centres in disguise, and very properly the Police resolved to visit them; the strangers were asked their names and business, preparatory, no doubt, to an excursion not included in their programme. One of them answered frankly and satisfactorily; told his name and occupation, and was fully prepared to prove his identity. My story is just over—the illustrious stranger was a 'writer,' as be described himself, and his name was 'Charles Dickens.' An apology at once offered was good-humoredly received, and no further trespass on the guests, and no occasion, like Mr. Pickwick, 'to bring an action when he went to London.' Next day, Sunday, Mr. Dickens attended Divine service at the parish church, and spent the afternoon in Lord Doneraile's park, that classic ground where the great President of Munster, Spenser, Raleigh and Edmund Burke, had trodden long ago—through which the lovely Mulla flows in sylvan beauty."

National Labor Congress.

The following circular has lately been sent to all societies of workingmen in this country:

Office National Labor Union,
Washington, August, 1868.

Fellow-workingmen: In accordance with the Constitution of the National Labor Union, its second annual session will be held in New-York City on the third Monday in September next, the 21st proximo, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. You are respectfully invited and urged to send representatives to this important assemblage of workingmen, which meets to institute reforms and to carry out those already instituted in the interest of the working masses, and, by establishing reciprocal relations between their different organizations, unite them in a common effort to protect themselves, and keep back the encroachments of centralized wealth upon the rights of labor, and to secure legislation that will improve their condition and advance them in the scale of prosperity and intelligence.

Organizations that will be entitled to representation, and the number of delegates to each, are provided for in article 2, sections 1 and 2, of the Constitution, as follows:

Article 2—Section 1. The National Labor Union shall be composed of such labor organizations as may now or hereafter exist, having for their object the amelioration of the condition of those who labor for a living.

Sec. 2. Every international or national organization shall be entitled to three representatives and Vice-President at Large; State organizations to two. Trades' Unions and all other organizations to one representative in the National Labor Congress; provided that representatives shall derive their election direct from the organization they claim to represent.

Sec. 3. Ex-representatives, upon presentation of certificate of good standing in their organization, shall be entitled to a voice, without a vote, in the National Labor Congress.

Delegates who may be elected will please immediately thereafter inform the Vice-President of the State of New-York of their election, and from him can be obtained information as to the place of assembling of the Congress, and the most desirable place for delegates to stop. His address is William J. Jessup, No. 11 Norfolk-street, New-York.

J. C. C. WHALEY,
President National Labor Union.

Launch of a Government Steamer.

A letter from Portsmouth, N. H., 18th inst., to the Boston *Advertiser*, says:

"The launch of the screw steamer *Algoma*, 12, at the Navy-yard to-day, was witnessed by a very large concourse of spectators, Portsmouth, Boston, Rye Beach and all the towns in the vicinity being largely represented. Secretary Welles arrived in the side-wheel steamer *Tallapoosa*, 10, in the lower harbor, last evening, and came up to the yard in the steamer *Emerald* at 11 o'clock this forenoon. He remained on board the screw steamer *Galena*, 8, of McClellan celebrity, during the launch. Commodore Jenkins, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Paymaster Bridge, of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and many officers from abroad, were also present. At precisely 12:6 o'clock the ship started, the band playing the "Star Spangled Banner," and she glided into the Piscataqua, the launch being pronounced the handsomest ever witnessed. The ship was duly christened by Miss Maria Decatur, of Boston, daughter of Commander Stephen Decatur, United States Navy. Secretary Welles at once left to join his steamer in the lower harbor. The following is a description of the *Algoma*:

This vessel is considered one of the finest models in the Navy, of 1,740 tons (old tonnage;) frame of live oak and white oak; built in the most thorough and substantial manner. Her principal dimensions are as follows: Length, 250 feet 6 inches between perpendiculars; extreme breadth, 38 feet; depth, 19 feet 3 inches to throat of floor timbers; her engines are about 1,500 horse-power. The following is to be her armament: One 11-inch pivot gun; six 8-inch broadside guns; one 60-pounder gun on top-gallant forecastle; two 24-pounder guns on poop-deck; two 12-pounder howitzers. This is the first ship Mr. Hanscom has launched here since his return to this station. The first vessel he launched at this yard during his former term was the celebrated screw steamer *Kearsarge*, 7. This ship was built under his direction at the beginning of the war, and completed, in her hull, in seventy days! He subsequently launched the following steamers: *Mahaska, Sebago, Ossipee, Sonoma, Connemaugh, Sacramento, Sassacus, Pawtuxet, Nipsic* and *Shawmut.*"

The Passenger Law—Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

In reply to a note of inquiry from Collector Walter B. Scates, of Chicago, Secretary McCulloch writes as follows:

Treasury Department, July 31, 1868.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., covering a copy of one addressed to you on the 7th inst. by ———, giving information against the ——— for carrying more passengers than authorized by the steamboat inspectors' certificates, in violation of section 10 of Aug. 30, 1852, and asking if these cases come within the several provisions of the act referred to.

You state that on the 4th of July these and several other vessels made excursions to Evanston, Milwaukee, and St. Joseph in Michigan; that each carried many more passengers than authorized by her certificate, and without a life-preserver for each passenger; and you appear to doubt whether, in view of the fact that they were engaged on excursion trips merely, they were fully amenable to a strict compliance with the provisions of the steamboat acts.

Inasmuch as there is no statutory provision exempting steamers engaged on excursion trips from the operation of the law and the consequences of its violation, and in view of the great frequency of disasters to excursion vessels, it is believed to be of paramount importance that the law framed for the express purpose of protecting the lives of the passengers should be rigidly enforced, and its violators promptly punished.

Very respectfully,
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUARANTINE LAWS.

The Powers and Duties of the Metropolitan Board of Health Regarding Merchant Vessels Arriving at this Port—Important Opinion by Mr. D. B. Eaton, Counsel of the Board.

At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health a resolution was passed requesting Mr. D. B. Eaton, the counsel, to submit his opinion as to the power of the Board to compel vessels to report to the Board, and obtain its permit to discharge cargo, after having been released from Quarantine, and also as to the manner in which such power can be exercised.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Board, Mr. Eaton delivered an opinion, which was, substantially, as follows:

The Quarantine Board has clearly defined duties to perform, relating, mainly, to perils to be apprehended from diseases of so dangerous a character that they must be summarily arrested at a point remote from all places of public resort. But the duty of that Board does not extend to securing protection from all sources of danger to life and public health that may exist upon a vessel approaching the dock; and causes of danger may be developed after the vessel has left the Quarantine station.

In accordance with this view, the Quarantine and Health Boards are to a large extent independent bodies; the action of the former in releasing a vessel is by the statutes recognized as conclusive not upon the latter, and as not relieving it of a duty to take care that nothing perilous to health or life of the people of the shore come from any vessel that has left Quarantine; and in general terms it may be stated that the sphere of duty of the Board of Health is far more varied and comprehensive than that of the Quarantine Board.

As relating to vessels, for example, the duty of the Health Board arises at all seasons of the year, while that of the Quarantine Board is mostly confined to a particular season. The Health Board must have regard to what endangers life, though not health, such as combustible and explosive materials on vessels to which quarantine jurisdiction does not extend; the Health Board must extend its care to vessels that navigate the upper harbor only, or have come from along the Sound, or down the Hudson River, which are hardly, if at all, within the jurisdiction of a Quarantine Board.

Inasmuch as the Board of Health has a duty, even in regard to vessels that have been duly discharged from quarantine, it is provided by section fifteen of the Health law of 1866, and, doubtless, with a view to avoid needless trouble and annoyance in the discharge of the duties of the respective Boards as to vessels arriving from foreign ports, that the Health Officer of the port and said Boards "shall, so far as legal and practicable, coöperate together to prevent the spread of disease and for the protection of life," &c., &c.

On the basis of these general duties I will now refer to the special authority called for in the resolution, as to vessels released from Quarantine.

1. The Board of Health is clothed with general power appearing in statutes too numerous to be cited, to take proper measures to protect life and health, whether the danger is threatened from vessels or elsewhere; and no where is that jurisdiction or duty qualified by the fact that a Quarantine Board has decided that there is no danger to be apprehended from any disease which such Board can take notice of, by allowing the vessel to come up to a dock. The fifth and sixth sections of the third title of the 275th chapter of the laws, 1850, is an example of these various provisions.

2. The permit which is given by the Quarantine authorities, by which the vessel is released from Quarantine, is given under a statute (Sec. 4 of the 592d chapter of laws of 1865) which declares that "such permit shall be delivered by the master of the vessel to the Mayor of the City of New-York, or the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, according to destination, within twenty-four hours after said permit shall be received by said master."

And here it may be noted that the Health Laws of 1866 give the power heretofore possessed by such Mayors to this Board, and require of all persons the same duties as respects said Board, as were before required in respect of said Mayors or other officer, then having any health power. Chapter 74, laws, 1866, sections twelve and thirteen.

Any person except the owner, master, or consignee, who shall go on board such vessel after the reception of such permit, and before its delivery aforesaid, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Laws 1865, chapter 502, section nine.

3. The twenty-seventh section of the act of April 29, 1863 provides that "no vessel or cargo that has been in Quarantine shall be permitted to proceed to New-York or Brooklyn, without the approval of the Mayor or Board of Health of these cities respectively."

4. The sixth subdivision of the last-cited act declares it shall be the duty of the Health Officer "to receive any vessel or merchandise sent to him by the health authorities of New-York or Brooklyn, dangerous to the public health."

5. The 46th section of the same act, as amended, laws 1867, chapter 543, section 14, provides that "the Board of Health, &c., &c., whenever in their judgment the public health shall require, may order any vessel at the wharves, &c., or in their vicinity, to the quarantine ground, or some other place of safety, and may require all persons, articles or things introduced into either City from such vessel to be seized, returned on board thereof, or removed to the Quarantine or other place of safety.

If the master or owner neglects or refuses to obey the order of removal, the Board, &c., shall have power to employ such assistance as may be necessary to effect such removal at the expense of such master, owner or consignee; and such vessel or person shall not return to the City without a written permission of the Board of Health." And a lien is given on the vessel for such expenses.

Health laws of a prior date not repealed, formally specially applicable to New-York or Brooklyn separately, but now applicable to both cities, are of like purport. Some of them give special powers to be exercised within 300 yards of any dock.

6. The second subdivision of the 14th section of the 74th chapter, laws 1866, in general terms authorizes this Board to order any vessel or water craft regarded by the Board as in a condition dangerous to life or detrimental to health to be removed to some proper place. Same as to Brooklyn, p. 124, Laws 1850, chapter 275, title 3.

From these provisions, without reference to others of similar purport, it seems to me to be clearly the right and duty of this Board to demand the permit referred to in the resolution, and required by the thirty-first section of the code of sanitary ordinances.

Secondly—In regard to the manner of enforcing obedience to the duty of obtaining such permit, I submit the following:

1. Where, in case of a violation of the ordinance requiring a permit, it shall be found that there is nothing the Board cannot fully regard as dangerous on the vessel, the remedy is by suits against the captain, owners and consignees for the violation of the ordinance; or, inasmuch as the coming to the dock without the permit was illegal, the Board would be justifiable, I think, in requiring by regulation the removal of the vessel by the police, to remain away at least till thorough inspection could be made; and beside this, any one who went on board of her before such permit from this Board could be criminally prosecuted under the statute already cited.

2. Under section 46 of the statute of 1863, already cited at length, the Board may employ persons to remove any vessel, and persons thereon found without such permit, at the expense of owners or consignees, if in the judgment of the Board the public health shall require such order. And if the removal be to the quarantine, the vessel or persons cannot again return to the City without permission of the Board.

3. The Board may act under subdivision two of the fourteenth section of chapter 74, laws of 1866, in any case where it shall properly regard the vessel or cargo as in a condition dangerous to life or detrimental to health; and in that event a special order shall be made for the "removal to some proper place," which order the Police may be required at once to execute, and about such execution the Board of Police is authorized by that section to employ the necessary persons and means.

A lengthy discussion followed the recital of the opinion, and eventually the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Superintendent in New-York and of the Assistant Superintendent in Brooklyn, to report to this Board for its action the name and position, with the facts as to danger to health therefrom, and the names of the owners and consignees of any vessel that has come within 300 feet of any dock in either said city, without first having obtained a permit from this Board.

It was also decided to publish the opinion and resolution for the information of parties concerned.

TOBACCO.

Convention of Manufacturers at the Astor House—Prices and Discounts—Illicit Trade.

An adjourned convention of tobacco manufacturers was held at the Astor House yesterday, Mr. W. E. Lawrence in the chair, and Mr. Grant, of Ithaca, acting as Secretary.

Representatives from Ohio and several of the Western States were present.

Mr. Lawrence said that the object of this meeting was to come to some agreement, if possible, in regard to prices and discounts, and to endeavor to prevent the illicit trade now being carried on by the "blockade-runners." Mr. Lawrence then read the following letter from Mr. Harland, Acting Commissioners of Internal Revenue:

Treasury Department,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, Aug. 10, 1868.

Sir: Your letter of the 8th instant, inclosing a copy of the resolutions passed "At a meeting of the Fine Cut Tobacco Manufacturers," held Aug. 5 and 6, in New-York City, has been received, and I desire through you to thank the meeting for their firm resolution, in which they express themselves ready and willing to assist the Commissioner, and all assessors and revenue officers in the enforcement of the new law in regard to the tax on tobacco and snuff.

By the second resolution, you, as President, are requested to "communicate with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to ascertain whether the manufacturers of tobacco and snuff cannot receive the same discount on stamps that is allowed on other stamps, (in lieu of allowance on damaged tobacco.)"

I reply that no discount can be allowed. The Commissioner has no authority to allow such discounts except where it is expressly conferred upon him by the statute. In the case of stamps required by schedules B and C, he is authorized to allow a commission not exceeding fifty per cent., except that to proprietors of articles named in schedule C, who furnish their own dies or designs, he may allow a commission of ten per cent. on amounts over $500, (act of June 30, 1864, sec. 161;) and in the case of beer stamps he is required to allow a deduction of 7½ per cent., (act of July 13, 1866, sec. 52;) but the recent law imposes no corresponding requirement and confers no corresponding authority in regard to the stamps to be used upon tobacco and snuff.

The instructions requested in the third resolution will be issued to the proper officers at an early day. Very respectfully,

THOS. HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.
Wm. E. Lawrence, Esq., No. 110 Water-street.

Mr. Isaac Harvey, Special Inspector of Tobacco, was here introduced to the meeting, and in answer to a question of the Chairman, said that in the Thirty-second District the manufacturers are complying with the law. In the Fourth District there are six factories running, all of which comply with the law. In the Fifth District there are nine factories. None of these have taken action under the new law. They have been notified to stop. In the Sixth District there are two factories. In the Seventh five factories are running under the new law. In the Eighth District no factories are running. In the Ninth four factories. Mr. Harvey also spoke of the fact that under the old law the bonds required were of such small amount that the payment of taxes might be easily evaded. Under the present law the Collectors can require bonds to any amount they may think necessary.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the meaning of the various provisions of the new law.

Mr. Harvey said it was evident that manufacturers could not sell any except original inspected packages to others than consumers. If they broke up their original packages and sold the contents to dealers, the tobacco would be seized.

Finally the following resolutions, prepared by Senator Nicks, were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That no tobacco can be inspected, except for the manufacturer of the same.

Resolved, That the practice of many dealers and peddlers in breaking original packages and selling to retail dealers, is clearly opposed to both the letter and spirit of the law.

Resolved, That the practice of reinspection is not authorized by the present law, and should not be allowed.

The following were also adopted:

Resolved, That only three grades of cut smoking tobacco be sold at not less than the following prices: Clear Stem, 30c.; Mixed, 40c.; No. 1 Smoking, 45c.

Resolved, That there shall only be four grades of chewing tobacco, at not less than the following prices respectively: $1 20, $1, 90c. and 80c.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, no tobacco that was manufactured before or after the 20th July can be sold, other than in the original packages and properly inspected, except by retailers to consumers.

A motion to fix the rate of discount on sales was made, but was not adopted.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

Inspection and Review of United States Marines.

The general inspection and review which takes place in the Marine Corps every year, came off yesterday at the Marine Barracks, in Brooklyn. Brig.-Gen. Jacob Zeilin, who is now in command of all the marines belonging to the navy of the

State, came on from Washington, where he has his headquarters, and made a most rigid inspection of this garrison. His sphere of duties is somewhat extensive, for the members of his command, both officers and men, are scattered over every quarter of the known world, wherever an American man-of-war flies our national colors. The United States Marines are as well known in Hong Kong, Southampton, Cherbourg, Lisbon, Rio Janeiro, as they are in New-York or Philadelphia. Indeed, out of an enlistment extending over a period of four years, many hundred of these gallant soldiers hardly spend a quarter of the time in the United States. Nearly fifty of the men in the Brooklyn garrison yesterday, have, within a week, arrived from China in the United States steamer *Hartford*, where they have been stationed over three years. There are at the post very few men, with the exception of the most recent recruits, who have not crossed the line, doubled Cape Horn, or experienced the hurricanes and earthquake shocks of the tropics.

This review was a purely military affair. The men displayed an astonishing proficiency in the manual and schools of the company and battalion, as laid down in the most recently approved tactics. There was no bombast, no clap-trap. The movements were solid, regular and rigidly exact. Commands and evolutions followed each other with mechanical accuracy. The choicest of music, furnished by the Admiral's band from the *Vermont*, lent an effective charm to the whole proceedings. The genial weather, the magnificent turnout, the music, the good feeling everywhere displayed, all harmonized in the highest possible manner. The Commanding General departed more than satisfied, and will at once proceed to Boston.

The commanding officer of the marines in Brooklyn was himself highly pleased with the progress and successful termination of this annual display, and, instead of the customary midnight liberty, extended the term until 6 o'clock this morning.

The Building Accident—Additional Testimony Taken by the Coroner in the Case.

Coroner Flynn continued his investigation yesterday in the case of Miss Mary Frances Fallon, who died in consequence of injuries sustained on the 13th inst. by the fall of a floor at Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-street. The following additional testimony was adduced:

Noah Wheaton testified: I reside at Eighty-eighth-street, East River; I occupy the first floor and basement of No. 268 Canal-street, and the second and third floors of Nos. 268 and 270; the third floor I use as a storeroom for refrigerators and the zinc and other materials for making them; the second floor is a salesroom; I have occupied the premises six or seven years; I have been on the fourth and fifth floors and considered them unsafe for heavy business; the Inspectors of Unsafe Buildings have been there since the accident, and the Deputy Surveyor told me that the owner had asked for the privilege of putting on a French roof, but was refused, owing to the insecurity of the building; I was not present when the accident occurred, but knowing the condition of the beams and girders on those floors, I think it was injudicious for Mr. Ryan to put so much heavy stock in one place on the fifth floor; I would have distributed it; I judge of the weight by what I saw had come through into the floors I occupy.

Thomas Ryan, of No. 967 Second-avenue, testified: I carried on the paper box business at Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-street, but was not present when the accident occurred; I have occupied the premises for eighteen months, and complained to Mr. Dimmick, the owner, last May, that the ceiling was continually falling, and made some remark about the insecurity of the building. He replied, "You never occupied so strong a building." I have been in business over twelve years, and have had as much as fifty tons of stock on hand at one time on one floor; I had in Canal-street about twenty or twenty-five tons.

The inquest was then adjourned until to-day.

Base Ball—Atlantic vs. Keystone, of Philadelphia.

The following is the batting score of the game played yesterday by these Clubs. Some fine hits were made, and a pleasant and agreeable meeting was had, neither party playing with spirit.

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	KEYSTONE.	O.	R.
Pearce, s. s.	2	3	Flowers, s. s.	3	0
Smith, 1st b.	4	1	Rosch, 2d b.	3	1
Start, 2d b.	4	1	Gwynn, r. f.	5	0
Chapman, l. f.	3	2	Kulp, 3d b.	3	2
Crane, c. f.	0	5	McCiernan, c. f.	2	1
Mills, c.	1	3	Connor, 1st b.	2	1
Ferguson, 3d b.	5	1	Bechtel, p.	3	1
Zettlein, p.	4	1	Albertson, l. f.	3	2
McDonald, r. f.	4	1	Ewell, c.	2	0
Totals	27	17	Totals	27	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	0	1	2	2	0	5	2	5	0—17
Keystone	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	0—7

Umpire—Mr. Swandell, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Monk and Morwon.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Alleged False Pretences.—John Burke, a member of the firm of Burke & Co., manufacturers and dealers in toys at No. 39 East Broadway, appeared before Alderman Cuddy yesterday at the Tombs, and stated that on the 20th of September, 1867, one Wm. Kroter presented himself at their place of business and proposed to purchase 15½ gross of Mexican (toy) guns, at $116 25. He represented himself as a member of the firm of Kroter, Muller & Co., and perfectly reliable in the way of business. Reference was also given, and proved satisfactory regarding the probable payment of the money. The goods were delivered, but have not yet been paid for, and Mr. Burke alleges that all the representations made by Kroter are false, as the supposed firm had been dissolved previous to the purchase of the toys. The accused was arrested by Detective McGivney, of the Third Ward, and on being arraigned before the acting Magistrate he was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He is 26 years of age, a bookkeeper, resides at No. 91 Chambers-street, and a native of Germany.

The Thirtieth-street Burglary.—The Times has heretofore stated that William Wilson, Charles Devlin and Samuel Webster were arrested in the house No. 31 East Thirtieth-street by Roundsman Clark, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and held for examination upon a charge of burglary. Yesterday a complaint was made against them before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by George G. Haydock, the owner of the house in which they were found. The affidavit shows that property to the value of $900 had been removed from the house by the burglars before they were intercepted by the Police, none of which has been recovered. The prisoners admitted their presence in the house, but denied that they had entered forcibly, or that they had removed any property from the premises. Justice Dodge commented upon their statements by committing them for trial at the General Sessions in default of $5,000 bail each.

Horse Thief Intercepted.—Yesterday a horse and wagon, valued at $200, were stolen from John M. Eberwein, of No. 304 Spring-street, but shortly afterward Officer Collard, of the Ninth Precinct, found the property in the possession of Adam Styert, at the moment when he was at the Hoboken Ferry, on the point of departing for some place where policemen cease from troubling and purloiners are at rest. Being taken before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, Styert, looking the facts full in the face, pleaded not guilty, and said the horse and wagon had been stolen by two men whom he offered to find. His services were declined, and he was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A Singular Affair.—Louisa Connolley, of No. 27 Grand-street, yesterday appeared before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, averring that on the 15th of July she had been severely cut by a razor in the hands of Elizabeth Titus. The prisoner, a colored woman, answered that the complainant was laboring under some strange mistake, as she was certain she had never seen Louisa before in her life, and was equally sure she had never cut her or any other person with a razor or any other weapon. Justice Dodge sent these contradictions to be resolved by the General Sessions, by holding the prisoner for trial.

Burglary in Ninth-avenue.—Daniel Corrigan, of No. 319 Ninth-avenue, yesterday made a complaint before Justice Dodge, alleging that during the night of the 4th inst. Terrence McDonald broke into his store and stole two boxes of cigars worth $12, which he afterward sold for $2. McDonald admitted in his answer that he had acknowledged his guilt to Corrigan, but claimed that it was upon the promise of the latter that he should not be prosecuted. The prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 for trial at the General Sessions.

A Man Killed on Shipboard.—As the ship *Nancy T. Bell* was being towed up the harbor yesterday morning by the tug *Gratitude*, a cleet gave way, causing the hawser to slip and strike Peter Sharleff, the foreman of the stevedores on board, causing his instant death. The remains were brought to Pier No. 21 North River, where Coroner Flynn held an inquest. The deceased resided at No. 10 Essex-street, and was a native of Russia.

Brief Items.—The remains of two workmen were found yesterday in the East River, near Piers Nos. 20 and 29, the latter being much decomposed. The Coroner will hold an inquest at the Morgue..... An unknown man was picked up in an insensible condition, yesterday, in the hallway of No. 40 Madison-street, and removed to Bellevue....Chas. Shearon, a night watchman, fell through the hatchway of No. 332 Cherry-street, yesterday, from the first floor to the basement, and sustained severe injuries. Taken to Bellevue....Wm. Harrison, aged 8 years, was seriously injured by a cart backing over an embankment at the foot of Fifty-eighth-street, East River.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Rowdies Demanding Rum After Midnight.—On Wednesday night a pleasant entertainment was given at the hotel at Bath, consisting of a ball and supper given by the landlord. The guests were the boarders at the hotel, residents of Bath and the officers from Fort Hamilton. After midnight a band of rowdies, who disliked to have any joyous demonstrations going on in which they were not participants, broke in upon the proprieties of the occasion and demanded that the bar should be opened and their appetites satisfied with liquor. The landlord refused to respond to their wishes, whereupon they broke into the bar-room, and smashed everything they could lay their hands upon. They were engaged in their work of destruction when they found themselves suddenly stopped by Officers Cobb, Cortelyou and Gear, of the Central Office, they having been detailed to look out for just such marauders. After some resistance, the rowdies were beaten off, but subsequently they caught Officer Gear alone outside, and administered to him a severe wound on the head with a bottle. Gear was picked up insensible by his fellow-officers. He was subsequently conveyed to his home. Dr. Cochrane pronounced his injuries serious.

Assault Upon a Car Conductor.—Mr. Thos. Payton, a young man of striking propensities, was riding on the front platform of a Fifth-avenue car yesterday, when he demurred at the demand made by the conductor, Henry Weiraush, in the matter of fare, and a somewhat bitter interview took place, which resulted in Thomas taking the iron hook used for attaching and detaching the horses and the car, and striking the conductor a blow on the head with it, inflicting a very unhandsome wound. Roundsman Mackellar arrested Peyton, and took him before Justice Cornwell on a charge of felonious assault. The accused was sent to jail to await examination.

A Temporary Boarder.—On Wednesday a respectable looking young man applied at the house No. 31 Poplar-street for board, and was accepted by the landlady. He at once became a member of the family, and shortly after being shown to his room, began to devote himself to what appears to be his profession. He surveyed another room and appropriated a gold watch, chain, ring and other articles of jewelry of the value of $400. At this point he left.

Narrow Escape.—George A. Scales, a painter, while at work in front of his house, No. 79 Skillman-street, fell from the ladder, on which he was standing, to the area below, striking his head. Dr. Stone, who was called to attend to his injuries, entertains the idea that he will live.

Drowned in a Diving Bell.—Peter Wilson, while engaged in a diving bell off the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, was drowned.

NEW-JERSEY.

Savage Assault on an Officer.—About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, while a torchlight procession was passing through Washington-street, Newark, the son of a well-known resident of that city struck a boy named Heislinger, whose parents keep a saloon at the corner of Catherine and Market streets. The father of the boy went to see what was the matter, but he had not gone far when the young rowdy assaulted him also, by striking him on the head with a large stone. An officer next appeared upon the scene. He and Mr. Heislinger attempted to bring the assailant to prison, but were prevented from doing so by a crowd of his associates who gathered round them. Seizing an opportunity which presented itself, the young ruffian took the officer's club and beat him with it most unmercifully. But Smith still clung on. The crowd, however, again rushed in, kicked the officer insensible, and the prisoner escaped. He was subsequently rearrested, however, and now lies at the Police Station. Yesterday morning he was committed for trial upon a charge of atrocious assault and battery on Mr. Heislinger, and for resisting and savagely assaulting Officer Smith.

New Erie Railroad Depot.—A new depot for the Erie Railroad and the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is about being constructed near the Pavonia ferry, Jersey City. It will be 138 feet wide by 460 feet long, and will accommodate seven tracks. It will have a handsome front facing the river, and a trussel roof, tinned and supported by four columns. The building will be painted a Dorchester stone color, and promises to be magnificent as well as substantial. On the 1st of September the Northern Railroad will shift its quarters to that point, and the building, it is expected, will be finished by the first of the following month.

An Excursion Party.—Hose Company No. 4, of Newark, and a large number of lady friends, passed early yesterday morning, on an excursion, through Jersey City and Hoboken. The party filled in every conceivable way five large omnibuses, and drove to the Elysian Fields, where they spent some pleasant time.

Hudson City Common Council.—At the meeting of the Hudson City Common Council, last evening, an ordinance was passed in reference to the proper regulation of the streets. The Tax ordinance was vetoed by the Mayor as exorbitant; and ordinances having regard to the sewerage of a portion of the city were introduced.

Body Found.—The body of a man, quite naked, was found yestesday morning, about 8 o'clock, near the railroad bridge, about a mile south of the Plank Road Bridge, on the Passaic River. He was found by Mr. S. S. McCoy, a builder on the Newark and New-York Railroad.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CHANCERY—JURISDICTION—PARTIES—DISSENTING OPINION.

Mary Barney vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of Baltimore.—Appeal from the Criminal Court of Maryland. The opinion of the Court in this case was published in the Times of the 19th, Mr. Justice Clifford dissenting: Unable to concur in the opinion of the Court, I will proceed to state very briefly the reasons of my dissent. Consent, I agree, cannot give jurisdiction in a case where it is not conferred by the Constitution and the laws of Congress; but the judicial power, as described in the Constitution, extends in express terms to controversies between citizens of different States. (Art. 3, sec. 2.) By the eleventh section of the Judiciary act it is also provided that the Circuit Courts shall have exclusive cognizance, concurrent with the Courts of the several States, of all suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, where the matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, the sum or value of $500, and the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State. (1 Stat. at Large, 78.) Complainant is a citizen of Delaware and the respondents are citizens of Maryland, which brings the case within the express words of the Judiciary act and of the Constitution. Express decision of this Court in Hogan *vs.* Walker et al., 14 How., 36, is that since the act of the 28th of February, 1839, it does not defeat the jurisdiction of the Court in a suit of equity, that a person named as defendant is not an inhabitant of or found within the district where the suit is brought. (5 Stat. at Large, 34.) The Court may still adjudicate between the parties who are properly before it, and the rule is that the absent parties are not to be concluded or affected by the decree. Cases may arise, say the Court, in which the Court cannot adjudicate between the parties who are regularly before it, for the reason that it cannot bind those who are absent, as where relief cannot be given without taking an account between an absent party and one before the Court. Defect of parties in such a case does not defeat the jurisdiction, strictly speaking, yet the Court will make no decree in favor of the complainant. Non-joinder of an absent party in such case, not only does not defeat the jurisdiction of the Court, but it does not raise any such question under the Constitution and the law of Congress, because the parties before the Court being citizens of different States the jurisdiction of the Court is undeniable. Relief will not be granted in such a case when it appears that the interests of absent parties will be injuriously affected; but the question is not one whether a Federal Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine the cause. On the contrary, it is a question of equity practice as to parties, common to all courts exercising equity powers. Such an objection is never allowed to prevail if the court can protect the interest of the absent party, or where it appears in the record that due notice was given to him, and that he has formally waived the objection. The maxim *volenti non fit injuria* applies in such a case, and consequently the difficulty may be remedied by a conveyance or stipulation appearing in the record. Courts of Equity refuse to grant relief in such cases, not because they have not jurisdiction, but only because the right of absent parties interested in the subject matter may be injuriously affected. Hence, the rule is that if the Court can grant relief without affecting such rights, or can protect those rights in the decree, the Court will not dismiss the suit; and the same rule is applicable if it appears in the record that the absent parties have full knowledge of the controversy, and that they have, in due form of law, waived all objections to the prosecution of the suit. Unless these views are correct, then it is clear that the act of the 28th of February, 1839, is unconstitutional and void, as no one will pretend that Congress can extend the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts beyond the power conferred in the Constitution. Validity of the act of Congress is admitted in the opinion of the majority of the Court; and it is also admitted that the decision of this Court in the case of Inbusn *vs.* Farwell (1 Black, 571,) is correct. Direct decision in that case was that the jurisdiction of the Federal courts in a common law suit is not defeated by the suggestion that the other parties are jointly liable with the defendants, provided it appears that such other parties are out of the jurisdiction of the Court. Under the Constitution, and the Judiciary act, the conditions of jurisdiction are the same in a suit in equity as at common law, and it is not possible to distinguish the one from the other without adding language to those provisions which neither the framers of the Constitution nor Congress ever employed. For these reasons I am of the opinion that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the case, but the majority of the Court are of a different opinion, which renders it necessary to enter upon the consideration of the merits.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE LAW SUIT—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Bolles, Receiver, vs. Duff.—The following opinion has been rendered by Judge Barnard in the motion argued before him some time since, that the plaintiff have leave to renew the lease of the Theatre to Mr. Hayes for three years: In this action and on this motion the defendant, John A. Duff, claims to be the owner of the Olympic Theatre, but the plaintiff alleges he is only a mortgagee in possession. So far as an interlocutory decree has effect, the defendant has been so adjudged pending his appeal. He has been by two Justices of this Court, and for the purposes of this decree, made receiver of the property. He therefore occupies a position different from a mere Court receiver who does not claim, and has not been adjudged to have any kind of interest in the property committed to his charge, and who is a mere stakeholder. He has moved the Court for permission to continue the lease of the Olympic Theatre to the present lessee, James E. Hayes, who (it is not denied) has managed it for a season with extraordinary success and benefit to the good will of the property. It is claimed and not denied that Mr. Hayes has, at his own expense, and not as a charge upon the property, expended for permanent improvements some $12,000, and on scenery and decorations some $9,000. Eminent managers of theatrical property in this City, including Messrs. Lester Wallack, Moss, George Wood and Lafayette Harrison have sworn that $12,000 to $15,000 would be a fair rental of the property. Mr. Barnum and others for the plaintiff estimate the rental at not less than $20,000. Some unverified offers at a higher rent were made on the part of the plaintiff. Mr. Barney Williams swore for the defendant that $15,000 would be a fair rental, and afterward came forward for the plaintiff and offered $21,000 if he himself could have the lease. Of course, with such a state of affidavit-making, I must not consider his statements as evidence for either party. Either his affidavit or offer was insincere. Since this motion was argued and submitted, a variety of offers, coupled with conditions of which I have no judicial knowledge, has been sent to me by the plaintiff; but as they are irregular, I only consider the question as it reached me on the argument. Considering, therefore, the expenditure by Mr. Hayes, and the peculiar position occupied by Mr. Duff, and the necessity of caring for the good will of the property in competent hands, whether the property belongs to Mr. Duff, or whether he is only a trustee, and entirely rejecting the idea that the Court should permit mere speculation in such peculiar property as theatrical property, pending claims of ownership and a probable long litigation before these claims are definitely settled, and accepting an average between the extremes of the evidence as to value, the lowest being $12,000 and the highest $20,000, let the request of the receiver be granted for a new lease for a term of three years at $15,000 per annum, to James E. Hayes, to be executed in conformity with the terms contained in the annexed order.

The case came before the Court again Wednesday, on a motion by plaintiff to have certain papers enumerated in the order above referred to, as having been used upon the motion for a renewal of the lease. Some of these papers, it was claimed, were used in opposition to the motion, and others were offers subsequently made, which were sent to the Judge on notice to the other side, before a decision had been announced in the matter. Judge Barnard postponed the matter until he could examine the stenographer's minutes as to what papers were actually read upon the argument of the motion.

Mr. Thayler and Mr. Barrett for the plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Aug. 20.

Before Judge George G. Barnard.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT IN THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.

W. B. Astor et al. vs. The Mayor and Commonalty of New-York.—This was a motion to dissolve the injunction obtained by plaintiffs some time ago, restraining the City authorities from laying down the Nicolson pavement in Thirty-third-street. The same questions were involved as in the case of the Stafford pavement in Seventh-avenue, previously reported.

After argument by C. C. Anderson for the motion, and Joseph H. Choate opposed, the Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 20.

By Judge Brady.

Simon Salomon *vs.* Charles D. O'Reilly; in this matter the defendant must appear and submit to further examination.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 20.

By Judge Geo. F. Barnard.

Lena Bloom *vs.* Leopold Bloom; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted on the ground of a former marriage.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20, 1868.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, 81 R.	112⅜	200	Canton Co..2d call	45¼
10,000	do	113⅛	100	Adams Ex.	46¾
10,000	do	113	93	do...bet. call	46⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C., '64	108¾	200	Mer. U. Ex.	19¼
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	110⅞	100	do...bet. call	19⅜
500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	107¾	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	122⅛
1,000	do	107⅞	50	do	122¼
4,000	5-20s. C. '67	107½	100	do	122
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, C, '68	107½	100	do...s10	122
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	63¾	1100	do	122⅛
12,000	do....2d call	63⅝	30	do	122¼
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c 2d call	64⅞	100	do...2d call	123⅛
18,000	do	65	500	Erie R.	45⅞
3,000	N. Car. 6s, x c. bet. call	72	500	do	45⅞
10,000	N. Car. 6s., new bet. call	71⅞	500	do	45⅝
7,000	Va. St. 6s, ex C.	53	1200	do	45⅞
13,000	do....2d call	52½	60	do	46⅛
13,000	Ga. St. 7s..2d call	90	300	Hud. R.	134
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.'83.	96½	100	do....s30	134
5,000	Mich.So. 2d M	94½	24	do	133
2,000	do	94½	100	Bost., H. & E	21⅛
1,000	C. & N.W.A. E.	89	600	Reading R.	88⅞
3,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	103½	600	do	88⅝
8,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	76	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	82½
15,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	100¾	200	do	82
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	89	10	do	82⅞
16,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	85
6,000	Chi. & Al., 1st M.	100	10	Panama R.	363
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	92⅞	200	Chi. & N.W.	80⅝
20	Bk. of Commerce	122	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	80⅞
30	Fourth National	104	200	do	80½
10	do	104⅛	200	do......s60	79⅞
10	Am. Ex. Bank	120	400	Cleve. & Tol..b.call	98⅝
50	Cent. National	107	200	Chi. & R. I.	97⅞
20	Tenth Nat. Bank	100⅞	18	Chic. B. & Q. R.	170
20	Del. & Hud. C.	124	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80
100	W. U. Tel.	34	300	do.....b30	80
100	Pacific Mail	99¾	1000	do	79⅞
200	Cumber. Coal P. bet. call	29	100	do......s30	79⅞
			50	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	97⅞
			100	P., F. W. & C....s60	105
			200	do	105⅛
			200	Ohio & M. R.	28⅛
			100	H. & St. J.	84
			100	H. & St. J. Pf. bet. call	83
			50	Stonington R.	80

SECOND BOARD—12:15 P. M.

$14,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	113	150	U. S. Ex.	41
30,000	do	113⅛	20	do	41⅛
5,000	do....s30	113⅛	200	N. Y. Cen.	124⅜
50,000	do....s3	113⅜	100	do	124⅞
50,000	do....s5	113⅛	1500	do	125
35,000	5-20s, C, '65	108⅞	200	do....s10	124⅞
135,000	do	111⅛	300	Erie R.	45⅞
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108⅞	100	do	45⅝
108,000	5-20s, C. '65 new	107⅞	200	do	45⅝
55,000	do	107⅞	100	Hud. R. R.	136
260,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	107½	100	do....s60	135⅛
13,000	do	107⅞	31	Reading R.	89
215,000	5-20s C '68	107⅞	200	do....s30	89
75,000	do	107⅞	600	do	89⅛
70,000	do	108	100	do....b60	89⅞
30,000	do	108⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	83
25,000	do	107⅞	100	do...bet. call	82⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅛	200	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	80⅝
1,000	do	108⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts. b.c	86
20,000	Tenn St 6s...new	63⅜	200	Clev. & Tol..b. call	99
3,000	N. Car. 6s, new	71⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	98⅝
15,000	Missouri St. 6s.	92⅞	100	do	98⅛
200	West. U. Tel.	34⅝	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	80⅝
400	do	34⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	51⅞
50	Pacific Mail	99¾	100	do	51
1200	Adams Ex. Co.	48	800	P., Ft. W. & C.	106⅞
200	do	47⅞	100	do	106⅞
135	Mer. U. Ex. b. call	19⅜	100	do	106⅞
100	Erie Pref.	68⅞	100	do.....b60	106⅞
			600	Del. L. & W..b. c	118⅛
			23	New-Jersey C. R.	118

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, x-c. b3	65	200	Reading R.	88⅞
10,000	Tenn. 6s, new. c	63⅝	300	do	88⅝
10,000	do	63¾	400	do.....s3	88⅛
1,000	do	63⅝	100	do	88⅞
500	Adams Ex.	47	100	Mich. S. & N. I...s3	82⅞
10	do	46⅛	900	do	82⅝
60	U. S. Ex. Co.	41⅝	100	Clev. & Pitts.	85
50	Mer. U. Ex.	19	100	Mil. & St. P. P	80⅝
300	do.....b3	19⅛	100	do.....s3	80¼
300	Pacific Mail...b3	100⅛	300	do	80
100	do.....c	100	100	do	80
100	West. U. Tel...s30	34	100	do.....c	79⅞
100	N. Y. Cen....b3	123	200	do	79⅞
500	do	123	100	do.....s3	79⅞
100	do.....s3	123	200	Clev. & Tol.	98⅞
100	do.....c	123	100	do.....s3	98⅞
100	Erie R. Pf.	69⅞	100	do	98⅝
1100	Erie R.	47⅞	100	do	98⅝
100	do.....s3	47⅞	700	do	98⅝
100	do.....b30	47⅞	100	do	98
200	do	47⅛	200	do	98
100	do	47⅛	100	Chic. R. I. & P...c	98
200	do	47⅛	100	do	97⅞
100	do.....s3	47½	100	do	97⅝
500	Hud. Riv. R...s60	134	300	Chi. & N. W....s3	80⅞
100	Tol., W. & W...s3	51	100	do	80⅞
100	P., F. W. & C...s3	105	100	Chic. & N.W. Pf.	80⅞
500	O. & Miss. R.	28⅞	100	Bost., Hart. & E.	21⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Mer. U. Ex.	19⅞	200	Reading R.	89⅞
200	do.....b3	19¾	100	do	89⅞
100	do.....b3	20	100	Mil. & St. P.	71⅛
500	Quicksilver	20	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80⅛
100	do	20	100	Ohio & M.	28⅛
100	Pacific Mail	100	200	do	28⅛
100	do.....s3	99¾	100	M. So. & N. I....s3	82⅜
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅛	300	do	82⅞
100	do	34⅛	200	do	82⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s3	124	100	Tol., W. & W.	51⅛
200	do	124	600	Chi. & N. W.	79⅜
350	Erie R.	45⅞	200	Chic., R. I. & P.b3	98½
100	do	45⅛	400	do	98⅛
500	do	45⅞	100	do	98⅜
600	do	45⅛	300	do......b30	98⅛
700	do	45⅞	500	do	98⅛
300	P., Ft. W. & C....s3	106⅛	200	Chi. & N.W. Pf..b3	80½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Adams Ex.	48	100	M. & St. P.	71⅛
600	do	48⅛	100	do......s60	71⅛
400	U. S. Ex.	41½	300	do	70⅞
200	Quick. Min.	20½	100	do	70⅛
200	N. Y. Cen.	124⅛	100	do	70⅛
100	do	124⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79⅞
500	do	124⅜	200	do.....s3	79⅛
200	do	124⅛	100	do	79⅛
100	do	125	200	do	79
200	Erie R.	44⅞	100	Ohio & M. R.	28⅞
400	do	44⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	83
500	do	44⅝	100	do	83⅛
2700	do	44⅝	200	do.....s3	83⅛
200	do......s3	44⅞	200	do	83⅛
200	do	45	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	98⅛
200	Pacific M.	99⅞	600	do	99
200	Reading R.	89⅞	100	do	98⅞
300	do	89⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	80⅞
100	P., F. W. & C.	106⅞			

Thursday, Aug. 20—P. M.

The Gold market was unusually weak to-day, under a determined pressure to sell. The price yielded 1⅛ ⅌ cent. from the latest figures of yesterday, making an aggregate fall of about 5 ⅌ cent. within a week. At the reduced quotations to-day there was considerable activity reported, partly the result of purchasers to cover short contracts which had been put out earlier in the week and at higher values. The range of the day was from 144⅛ down to 143⅛; and the latest figures were 143⅞. There were reports in circulation of impending imports of specie, which helped to depress the premium. The main regular demand for coin was for Custom-house purposes. From this source the Government office received to-day $602,000, making a total for the four days of the current week of $2,078 or daily average of $519,500. The Gold Exchange Bank Clearances were $97,011,000, and the resulting balances were $2,054,247 in Gold, and $3,505,760 in Currency. The Sub Treasurer disbursed to-day $30,000 of coin interest. The day's export of specie was confined to $6,500 by the *Union*, for Bremen, and $175,000 by the Havana steamer. The dealings in foreign exchange were limited and indicative of no quotable change in rates, which stood at 109⅛@109⅜ for prime sixty-day Sterling bills, and 109⅞@109⅞ for prime three-day sight drafts.

The Public Funds were quite active again to-day, the bulk of the business, however, having been transacted in the later issues of the Five-twenties, largely in the 1868 bonds, in which there had been recently made a somewhat extensive *short* interest, to protect which most of this day's purchases were effected, on a very scantily supplied market, leading to an advance of about ⅛ ⅌ cent., and favorably influencing all the other National obligations, though the inquiry for them was not of much magnitude. The great dealers agreed in reporting an unusually meagre investment demand, the mails bringing in very few orders, and these for only unimportant amounts. The market closed about steady at the ruling figures, though without buoyancy.

In the Railway and Miscellaneous Share dealings there was much irregularity, with continuous excitement. The features of the market were increased strength in New-York Central, and renewed depression in Erie. The latter speedily, fell from 48⅛ at the opening to the extraordinary low price of 44, under the positive confirmation of a vague rumor of last evening, to the effect that the transfer books of the Company had been unexpectedly and somewhat suspiciously closed yesterday by order of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. Other rumors, injurious to the Street credit of the road, were industriously circulated during the day, all serving to seriously prejudice the interest of the legitimate holders of the stock. The most significant of these unauthenticated rumors was substantially that three lines of Sound steamers had been purchased, a line of Lake Erie propellers bought, and the Boston and Providence Railroad purchased or leased by the Erie Directors, with a view to the diversion of Western traffic from the New-York Central to the Erie Road. For the purpose of completing these purchases, it was alleged that the Erie Company was about to make an additional issue of some four and a half or five millions of Convertible Bonds or Stock. The aim and purport of all these rumored arrangements, seemed to be regarded by the Street as a vigorous competition with the Central and its connections. How little of an adverse influence the threatened contest had or was deemed likely to have on the market value of Central Shares was indicated by the rise of the latter from 122, as the lowest point of the day, to 126½, as the highest figures, the latest quotation having been firmly 126, or 2⅞ ⅌ cent. above the closing price of yesterday. Erie, on the other hand, left off at 45⅜, or 2⅞ ⅌ cent. lower than last evening. The balance of the general list was without special activity, though closing with more steadiness. The latest quotations compare as follows with the final prices of yesterday:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	107⅛	107⅞
American Gold Coin	144⅛	143⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅛	63⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	93	93
North Carolina Bonds, old	72	72
New-York Central	123⅛	126
Erie Railway	48⅛	45⅜
Reading Railway	88⅞	89⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅛	99⅛
Northwest Common	80⅛	80⅜
Northwest Preferred	80⅛	80⅞
Michigan Southern	82⅞	83
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	105⅛	106
Cleveland and Pittsburg	85⅛	84⅞
Pacific Mail Company	100	99⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	79
St. Paul Common	71⅛	71

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	112⅞	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	107⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5-20 coup., 1868	107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	125
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	95	Illinois war loan	99⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1876	95	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	64⅞
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	63⅝
Kentucky 6s	100	Virginia 6s., ex c.	52⅜
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99⅛	Georgia 6s	79
Ill. reg., 1860	99⅛	Georgia 7s. new bonds	90
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	71⅛
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	N. C. 6s. new bonds	71⅛
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	Missouri 6s	92⅞
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛	California 7s	133
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	California 7s. large bds.	132
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Grocers'	108
Merchants'	121	East River	106
Union	121	Nassau	107
City	200	Shoe and Leather	120
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	128
Leather Manuf's	178	Continental	102½
Seventh Ward	112	Marine	150
State of New-York	116	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100¼
Commerce	121½	Central National	107⅛
Ocean	107	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	120	Ninth National	109
Bank of N. America	109	Tenth National	101
Irving	110	Oriental	135
Metropolitan	138		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	75
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	104
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	98	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	91	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	88	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	80
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69-70	100	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s	94⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	105	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	115	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88⅞
M. C. new 1st M. 8s. '82	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	111⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	94	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	120	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Chic. & Alton Inc.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94⅛
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. ex bds.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	100
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92⅛
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	101	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91		

The Money movement was of less peculiar interest to-day. The available offerings of capital were quite equal to the requirements of responsible borrowers at 4@5 ⅌ cent. as the ruling figures on call, and 6½@7 ⅌ cent. per annum for prime mercantile credits. The outflow of currency to the interior was not so notable. The United States Sub-Treasury closed the day with the augmented cash reserve of $84,984,386, on receipts of $1,865,658, against disbursements of $631,052.

The new National Life Insurance Company, chartered by a special Act of Congress, of July 25, 1868, organized by some of the most enterprising and successful financial men of the country, and possessed of an actual paid-up cash capital of $1,000,000, is now formally ready to receive applications for all the various policies of life insurance customarily issued, and has several new equitable and promising forms peculiar to itself. The charter, besides securing to the Company many valuable privileges, guarantees to its customers, thorough reliability and economy of management, and a judiciously conservative administration of its revenues. It is provided by the Charter that the premium reserve or reinsurance fund of the Company shall be invested in, or loaned on, the following descriptions of productive property, *exclusively*: 1. The real estate. 2. Bonds and mortgages on unencumbered real estate, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned. 3. Stocks of the United States of America. 4. Stocks of the several States, and of incorporated cities therein. Under the Charter, the Company is empowered to increase its cash capital as the assured growth of its business will warrant and require. The projectors of the Company have deliberately organized it on the Stock basis, with the lowest possible rates of cash premiums to govern its dealings with the provident portion of the public. The stockholders have a deep personal interest in the success of the Company; and because of this interest, they do and must feel bound to exercise unusual vigilance as to the capacity and character of its direction, and the strict uprightness of its general management. With these substantial claims to public attention and consideration, it appeals to the business community for a measure of custom commensurate with its resources and the advantages presented by it. The present Board of Officers is headed by Mr. Clarence H. Clark, a wealthy banker of Philadelphia, as President, and Mr. Jay Cooke, United States Loan Agent, as Chairman of the Finance and Executive Committees. Its Directory consists of Messrs. Clarence H. Clark and Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia; F. Ratchford Starr, President Ent. Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia; J. Hinckley Clark, banker, Geo. F. Tyler, Wm. G. Moorhead, banker, all three of Philadelphia; Henry D. Cooke, banker, of Washington; E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Wm. E. Chandler, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Jno. D. Defrees, Public Printer, all of Washington; Edward Dodge and Harris C. Fahnestock, bankers, of this City.

The following gives the Coal tonnage of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the week ending Aug. 15, 1868:

	1868.	1867.
By railroad.		
Delivered on line above Mauch Chunk	$1,482 06	....
Delivered at canal at Mauch Chunk	16,732 10	....
Delivered below Mauch Chunk	12,172 17	....
For the week	$30,387 43	$6,452 00
Previously	447,360 12	315,269 00
Total to date	477,748 05	321,721 00
Increase	$156,027 05	
By canal.		
From Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's mines	$12,788 19	$6,425 00
From other mines	21,436 11	12,811 00
For the week	$34,225 10	$19,236 00
Previously	409,777 00	492,104 00
Total to date	$444,002 10	$511,340 00
Decrease on canal	$67,337 10	

The Cincinnati *Price Current* of yesterday speaks of the weather and crops thus:

> "During the first three days of the past week the weather was quite cool, somewhat like that of October, and at times the temperature was as low as 50 at night. Since Saturday it has been quite warm, and there have been copious showers the last two days, which have been followed with a high temperature and a sultry atmosphere, the thermometer reaching 83 to 85 at midday, on Monday. This weather has been favorable for corn and grass. The temperature for some ten days previously was too low for corn, but the earth had been heated so much by the intense hot weather of July this change did not retard the growth much. From some sections we hear complaints of drouth, but they are exceptions. It is true that the heavy rains which fell in July and the present month have not been general, and many places have had none of consequence, which is the cause of the contradictory reports sent in regarding the condition of the corn crop. Business has been slow, as heretofore, in all departments. There has been no important change in prices. Wheat and flour came in more freely, the receipts being of flour, 14,000 barrels, and of wheat, close up to 37,000 bushels. This has imparted more life to trade, but there is an entire absence of speculative demand for any article. The receipts of corn have been comparatively light, but oats have come in quite freely and the market, notwithstanding, ruled steady. Rye further improved. The receipts of barley have been very light, indicating a bad failure of the crop, as we have heretofore indicated. We understand that the Spring barley coming in at Chicago is badly damaged by rain. The supply of Fall barley must be exceedingly light, for we can hear of but few places where the crop has been an average. A rise in the price of wheat and flour in England during the past week, as reported by telegraph, indicates pretty clearly that the exaggerated reports given in the English papers regarding the wheat crop, are not being confirmed; indeed, the London and Liverpool papers of the 1st inst., received by the *Russia*, have modified these reports considerably, having discovered, as the wheat was being threshed, some of the consequences of the drouth and heat of June and July. Further discoveries in this direction are, doubtless, the causes of the advance during the past week already alluded to."

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Aug. 18, remarks:

> "In our home money markets, the chief interest, both East and West, is the sudden and active flow of currency from New-York to the West. New-York journals of Saturday estimate that over $3,000,000 of currency had been sent West from that City during the week. From facts obtained from our own bankers we estimate that Chicago bankers, alone, ordered about $1,500,000 currency from New-York during last week. This flow of currency continues at about the same rate. The currency received by banks in this city during last week was almost exclusively National Bank notes, but the last receipts have been nearly all greenbacks, showing that the New-York banks are beginning to feel the drain, as the greenbacks are always kept until the last in order to show as large a surplus over their legal reserve as possible at each of the weekly statements. Rates for money have not advanced yet, but the latest dates from them say there is a disposition to put up rates of discounts at once about 1 ⅌ cent. above the present."

By the Boston papers it appears that a comparison of the last two weekly statements of the banks of that city shows that "the most important changes are a decrease in individual deposits of over a million and a quarter ($1,259,767;) a decrease in balances of country banks on deposit of nearly half a million, ($429,970,) and a withdrawal of the balances of Boston banks from New-York and other cities to the amount of nearly a million and a quarter ($1,222,263.) The other changes are of less moment. Loans have still further increased $93,917, and now amount to nearly one hundred and four millions ($103,965,603;) specie has increased $29,733; legal tenders have decreased $99,378, and circulation $14,506."

We have received a copy (by overland mail) of the San Francisco *Commercial List* of Aug. 5, from which we take the following statement of the exports of specie from San Francisco, from Jan 1 to Aug. 5:

To	1867.	1868.
New-York	$392,847 77	$642,545 50
England	302,957 70	190,079 09
France	80,441 52	......
Panama	5,000 00	15,000 00
Total	$781,246 99	$847,624 59
China	......	875,888 19
Japan	......	2,000 00
Previously	24,640,455 12	23,307,990 97
Total	$25,421,682 11	$25,033,503 75
Duties	4,411,319 94	4,994,020 60
Total since Jan. 1	$29,823,002 05	$30,027,524 35

The demand for money for duties has been as follows:

July 29	$31,280 77	Aug. 1	$16,188 19
July 30	37,674 60	Aug. 3	16,995 53
July 31	14,862 06	Aug. 4	22,233 53
Total			$139,234 68
Previously			4,854,785 92
Total Jan. 1 to Aug. 5			$4,994,020 60
Same period 1867			4,411,319 94
Increase			$582,700 66

The coinage of the San Francisco Mint for July has been $2,355,000, including $55,000 of silver. This has been a large amount. But the demand has been as follows:

Coinage, gold		$2,305,000
Duties	$946,264	
Coin shipped	108,553	—1,054,817
Surplus supply		$1,250,183

Telegraphic advices from San Francisco announce that "passenger trains on the Central Pacific Railroad are now running to a station 235 miles East of Sacramento City." The Company is pushing forward the work of construction with augmenting energy, because of its increasing cash resources, resulting from its enlarged earnings, the liberal financial aid accorded to the enterprise by the National Government, and the rapid marketing of its First Mortgage Bonds by the fiscal agents of the Company, Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, bankers, at the rate of 103 ⅌ cent., and accrued interest from July 1.

Francis H. Grath, Esq., late of the firm of A. G. Norwood & Co., brokers, of New-York City, died in Philadelphia on the 14th inst.

Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, in a letter dated Jefferson City, Aug. 7, 1868, and addressed to Col. James Baker, of Springfield, Mo., says:

> "In reply to your inquiries of the 1st inst., I have to say that the South Pacific Railroad Company has complied with the law in every particular. The certificates bind the banks to pay the drafts of the State Treasurer to the amount stated in each certificate. No certificate could do more than bind the bank to pay in the manner required by law.
>
> The banks thus bound are the following:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | National Bank of the State of Missouri | $100,000 |
> | St. Louis Building and Savings Association | 100,000 |
> | National Bank of Commerce, Boston | 900,000 |
> | Faneuil Hall National Bank | 75,000 |
> | Tenth National Bank of New-York | 125,000 |
> | Fourth National Bank of New-York | 100,000 |
> | National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York | 100,000 |
> | The Shoe and Leather National Bank of Boston | 100,000 |
> | The Union Trust Company of New-York | 100,000 |
> | Total | $1,700,000 |
>
> The Treasurer, Col. Bishop, has drawn $100,000 of this money—a part of it from each bank—and the Railroad Company has received it, and is expending it for the purposes directed by law. Every dollar of this $1,700,000 these banks have entered into a legal and binding obligation to pay as fast as they are drawn on for it by the State Treasurer.
>
> The men who have undertaken the building of this road—or at least the advancement of $1,700,000 of the money for that purpose—are not only in earnest and able to pay, but are able to get the best banks in the United States to assure to pay for them.
>
> My opinion is that they each gave their checks to the banks for the money, or deposited United States bonds as collateral security, in which the banks agree to become liable, and advance the money for them as rapidly as it is wanted in building the road.
>
> Your people will get the railroad as soon as it can be built. The money secured will build out beyond Lebanon, and then everybody knows there is no trouble beyond there."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Watts-st., n. s., 129 ft. w. of Varick-st., 21.4x80	$8,250
10th-st., E., No. 287, 18.9x71	9,500
10th-st., E., No. 289, 18.9x71	9,500
12th-st., W., No. 283, 18x59	1,500
31st-st., n. s., 317 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.6x98.9	10,500
33d-st., s. s., 385 ft. e. of 8th-av., 19.9x78.8	13,250
52d-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x100.5	13,500
64th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.5	1,800
121st-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100	1,750
120th-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.10	5,250
126th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	2,000
128th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	2,100
127th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 100x99.11	9,000
135th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11	8,500
143d-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x99.11	2,700
2d-av., e. s., 61 ft. n. of 52d-st., 20x71	19,750
2d-av., e. s., 40 ft. n. 52d-st., 20x71	15,375
3d-av., s. w. corner 31st-st., 24.8½x100	30,000
6th-av., w. s., 74 ft. n. 32d-st., 26x100 6th-av., 66 ft w. of av., 93.6x23.3x96.3	35,000
8th-av., e. s., lot No. 456 Clarke's estate map, 24.5½x100	15,000
Park-av., e. s., 46 ft. n. 37th-st., 17.4x80	36,500
Leases Recorded.	
Bowery, No. 376, 3 years, per year	$3,000
41st-st., West, No. 323, 4 years 8 months, per year	1,000
Dutch-st., e. s., 125.3 ft. s. of Fulton-st., 2 years, per year	500
42d-st., w. s., No. 25, 3 years, per year	4,000
Av. D, s. e. corner 11th-st., store and basement, 5 years, per year	950
3d-av., n. w. cor. 112th-st., 1 story, 5 years, at 1st year, $606, 2d year, $706, 3 years, per year	806
8th-av., e. s., 46.6 ft. n. of 42d-st., 39.6x80, 10 years, per year	1,680
10th-av to King's Bridge-rd., 50 ft. front., 9 years, 10 weeks, 23 days, per year	350
West New-av., bet. 122d and 123d sts., house and 4 lots, 3 years, 1st year, $750, 2 year	800
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Baltic-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 25x100	$2,900
Box-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	800
Clay-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	700
Dean-st. and Flatbush-av., s. e. corner, 103x50x39x107.4	7,000
Devoe-st., s. s., 225.5 ft. w. of Lorimer-st., 20x100	2,600
Hoyt-st., s. s., 20 ft. s. of Butler-st., 20x60	5,450
Liberty-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of F-st., 25x100 (deed of 1858)	50
Orchard-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Colyer-st., 42x100	2,800
Penn-st., s. s., 120.2 w. of Harrison-av., 20.2x100	800
Penn-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 20.2x100	800
Withers-st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	4,000
1st-st., s. s., 148.7 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x86	5,000
South 5th-st., n. s., 59.2 ft. w. of 9th-st., 19.9x80	10,000
39th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.2	250
Butler-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 75x100	600
De Kalb and Franklin avs., n. e. cor., 200x—	3,000
Gates and Ralph avs., n. e. cor., 41x100	1,630
Meserole-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 6th-st., 25x100	950
Portland-av., w. s., 241.7 ft. n. of Park-av., 19.5x85. q. c	nom.
Sigel-av., w. s., 275 ft. n. of Ridgewood-av., 43x102.6,	2,400
Union-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of C-st., 25x100, deed of 1858	50
Union-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of C-st., 25x100, deed of 1858	50
Yates-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Greene-av., 25x100	1,200
Lots Nos. 58 to 64, S. J. Stewart's map	1,500
Lot No. 304, Sarah A. Wychoff's map	nom.
Lot No. 9, P. A. Delmonico's map	750
Lease.	
Van Buren-st., s. s., 525 ft. e. of Grand-av., 48.6x100, 7 years, per year	$133
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Laurel Hill.	
Lot No. 76, map of Laurel Hill, 25x100	$20
Washington-av., lot No. 271, 25x100	500
Newtown.	
East 8th-st., 100 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100	$1,000
Locust Grove.	
Lot No. 14, map of Locust Grove, 25x100	$200
NEW JERSEY.	
Newark.	
East Broad-st., w. s., S. Clark's property, 24x110	$800
Hunterdon-st., w. s., 450 ft. from West Bank, 25x100	350
Hunterdon-st., w. s., 425 ft. from West Bank, 25x100	350
Van Buren-st., w. s., T. Turner and others, 50x40	2,350
Nicolay-st., w. s., 325 ft. from Cabinet-st., 71x82	340
1st-st., and Sussex-av., 118x100	2,360
Broome-st., e. s., 500 feet from Spruce-st., 25x99	800
W. Thornley property, 150 ft. from n. w. corner of Morris and Cabinet sts., 25x100	1,625
Belleville.	
Old road from Bloomfield to Newark, D. Atkinson's, 29¾ acres	$15,500
Hoboken.	
Bloomfield and 8th sts., s. e. corner, 25x75	$13,500
Hudson City.	
Beacon-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Waldo-av., 25x100	$1,387
Beacon and Waldo sts., n. corner, 100x100	5,550
Meadow-st., s. w. s., lot No. 16, map of Hudson Lot Association, 30x40	83
Jefferson and Oakland avs., 23x78	3,400
Bergen.	
Lots Nos. 1 to 8 and 25 to 32, block No. 7; all of blocks Nos. 8 and 9, lying east of the small creek on map; lots Nos. 1 to 8, 25 to 32, block No. 10; lots Nos. 1 to 8, 30 to 32, block No. 13; lots Nos. 26, 28, south of creek, and all of block No. 14 lying south and east of do.	$16,250
Greenville.	
Ocean-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Merceles-st., 25x100	$295
Harrison.	
3d-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Jersey-st., 50x112	$1,800

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	26	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	11,563	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	2,000
Cornmeal, bbls.	619	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	50	Cut Meats, pkgs	35
Wheat, bushels	1,970	Lard, pkgs	100
Corn, bushels	205,490	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	325	Whisky, bbls.	758
Oats, bushels	2,635	Petroleum, bbls.	4,580

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $8 62@$8 75 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 50 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been weak in price, on a rather more animated business. We quote: Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and irregular to-day, closing dull. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,145 bales, including 850 bales to spinners, 35 bales to speculators and 260 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland & Fla.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	21	21	21½@21⅞
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	24	24½	24½@25
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	27½	27½	27½@28
Middling, ⅌ lb.	29½	30	30½@30⅞
Good Middling, ⅌ lb.	32	32½	33 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,530
Receipts last week	1,794
Receipts preceding week	3,333
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	393,026
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	617,870
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,067
Exports since Sept. 1	369,898
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,690
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	40,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,552,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,590
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	55,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	98,000

EGGS—Have been in liberal supply and light demand at reduced prices. Our quotations are "loss off," or actual count of sound Eggs. We quote: Jersey, extra brands, 24c.@25c.; State and Pennsylvania, 24c.@25c.; Ordinary Western, 22c.@23c.; Western, by express, 23c.@24c.; Canada, 23c.@24c., ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—With a moderate supply of fine fruits and a good demand, full prices are maintained, the result being a satisfactory trade generally. We quote: Pears, Bartlett, ⅌ crate, $8@$10; Pears, good, ⅌ bbl., $7@$10; Pears, common, ⅌ bbl., $4@$6: Peaches, Delaware, ⅌ crate, $6@$8; Peaches, New-Jersey, ⅌ crate, $5@$7; Peaches, common, ⅌ crate, $1@$4; Apples, Southern, ⅌ bbl., $4@$6; Whortleberries, ⅌ bushel, $5@$7; Blackberries, Lawton, ⅌ quart, 30c.@40c.; Blackberries, common, ⅌ quart, 20c.@25c.; Watermelons, ⅌ 100, $6@$35; Nutmeg melons ⅌ bbl., $3 50@$4; Grapes, Charleston, ⅌ lb., 12c.@15c.; Green Gages, ⅌ bushel, $4@$6. The market for Dried Apples is firm, with upward tendency. Receipts of new are very light. Dried Peaches are in fair demand. A considerable speculation has taken place in Blackberries, and prices have advanced roundly, with large sales at our quotations: New Apples, State, 10c.@11c.; New Apples, Western, 8½c.@9½c.; New Apples, Southern, 5c.@6½c.; Peaches, Southern, 24c.@26c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@11c.; Blackberries, 18c.@20c.; Raspberries, 44c.@45c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand to-day, at a reduction of 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$8 10; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 75@$9; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $9@$9 90, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 65@$9 10 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90@$8 10
Extra State	7 75@ 9 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 15@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 65@ 9 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 15@13 00
Extra Genesee	9 90@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@14 25

Southern Flour continues inactive at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $8 90@$9 95 for very poor to fair, and $9 95@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in moderate request at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 1,250 sacks at $10 25@$12 25 as extremes for Extras ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues inactive at $7 25@$10 25 for common to choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $6 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $6 for Brooklyn, $6 for Fairfax, $6 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at generally easier prices—the main exception having been desirable lots of White, the supply of which has been limited, and prices of which have been well maintained. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 48,750 bushels, including White Michigan, at $2 60@$2 90; Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) at $2 38@$2 45; No. 1 Spring at $2 10; Nos. 1 and 2 do., mixed, at $2 03; No. 2 Spring at $1 98@$1 99½; White Genesee, on private terms, and White California, part at $2 85 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in quite active request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 191,000 bushels, at $1 14@$1 20 for unsound and damp, and $1 21@$1 23½ for ordinary to extra sound new mixed Western, $1 21 for old mixed Western, $1 24@$1 25 for yellow Western, $1 25@$1 28 for white do., ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quoted lower and heavy, with sales of 6,800 bushels reported within the wide range of from $1 60 to $1 85 for Southern, Pennsylvania, Western and State, ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been in limited request at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported of 37,500 bushels old Western at 82½c., afloat, and 81c. in store; also small lots of new Southern and Western at 77@79½ ⅌ bushel. The market for Beans is firmer and more active at unchanged rates. We have no change to note in Peas. Market is dull. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime, $5@$5 50; Beans, Medium, prime, $4 50@$5; Beans, California, $4@$4 25; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 65 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) is in good request at 75c.@80c., for shipping, and $1 05@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. New continues saleable and firm at 60c.@$1 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair demand at 75c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at former rates, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

LUMBER—The Albany *Argus* says: "Lumber has come in freely during the week, adding to the stock and assortment, which are now good and ample. The sales have been fairly active, and several large and judicious buyers have been purchasing for Winter stock—laying it in while the Winter is pleasant, satisfied that prices of both lumber and freights are as low as they will be this season. Prices remain without change, and within the range of our quotations. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the second week of August were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868..	17,656,300	1,744	9,391	1,274,300
1867..	20,844,000	776	...	2,301,300

Of the boards and scantling 13,499,493 feet were by the Erie, and 4,156,828 feet by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 15, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868..	235,631,500	26,763	60,486	18,615,300
1867..	180,714,300	11,010	....	18,450,100

MOLASSES—Has been very moderately dealt in, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 31c.@50c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 82½c.@86c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and slightly depressed in price, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 77½@$8 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at 82½c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 88c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 82½; Unbleached Whale at $2 12@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate demand at 15½c.@16½c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@22c. for do. in bbls.; 31½c.@34½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—A moderate trade has been reported on the basis of the annexed fair average prices: New Long Island Potatoes, $2 50@$3; New-Jersey, $2 25@$3 ⅌ bbl.; New-Jersey Onions, $6 50@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; Onions, $6@$8 ⅌ 100 bunches; Tomatoes, 62c.@75c. ⅌ crate; Cucumbers, 62c.@87c. ⅌ 100; String Beans, $2 50@$3 ⅌ bbl.; Marrow Squash, $1 50@$2 ⅌ bbl.; Cabbages, Norfolk, $5@$10 ⅌ 100; Turnips, $2 25@$2 50 ⅌ bbl.; Beets, $3 50@$4 ⅌ 100 bunches; Green Corn, $1@$1 25 ⅌ 100; Sweet Potatoes, Delaware, $10 ⅌ bbl.

POULTRY—Live Poultry is arriving, poorly fatted and in miserable condition generally, from lack of necessary care, and prices accord with the neglect of shippers. We quote: Turkeys, 21c.@22c.; Fowls, 20c.@21c., ⅌ lb.; Geese, $1 25@$1 75 ⅌ pair; Ducks, 62c.@87c. ⅌ pair; Spring Chickens, 50c.@$1 12 ⅌ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered, especially toward the close, and as the demand has been moderate, prices have been depressed, closing quite weak, particularly for New Mess. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$28 75, for large and small lots, closing at $28 56¼, cash, for New Western Mess; $28 75 for old Mess; $25@$25 25 for Prime Mess, and $23 25@$23 87 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, seller September, at $28 50@$28 60 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm; sales equal to 225 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues inactive, but firm. Lard has been quiet and rather heavy, though not quotably lower for prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 540 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18⅞c. for prime steam, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in less demand at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 170 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive, at $25@$32 50 for State and Western ⅌ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese. Messrs. Starin & Floyd notice thus:

> "As Butter will soon move forward in dairies from the different producing sections, we shall revise our quotation list to accord in our next report. Owing entirely to the tenacity with which dairymen hold on to their Butter, and to the consequent diminished supplies that are arriving in this market, prices have been further advanced. Cool weather and extravagant rates will soon place a fair supply of Butter on this market, and prices will then promptly assume their proper level. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 6,630 packages, which, being inadequate to local wants, have been promptly cleared at our quotations. We quote:
>
> NEW CROP BUTTER.
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | State and Jersey, fresh pails, ⅌ lb | .35 @50 |
> | Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ⅌ lb | .35 @50 |
> | State, firkins, ⅌ lb | .40 @43 |
> | State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb | .42 @44 |
> | Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb | .37 @40 |
> | Western Reserve, tubs, ⅌ lb | .32 @35 |
> | Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ⅌ lb | .30 @32 |
> | Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb | .32 @36 |
> | Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ⅌ lb | .30 @33 |
> | Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ lb | .35 @39 |
>
> The export demand for Cheese has continued throughout the week quite active, and a further advance been fully established. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 68,339 boxes. The late heavy receipts of Cheese have drained the country of all stock that was fit to ship, and much that should have continued for twenty days longer on the factory shelves. The late heavy shipments to England have attracted some attention, but the total export is far short of that of last year to this date, while the consumptive demand there in the absence of other stock is one-third larger. The market closes with undiminished activity at our quotations for export, coastwise, and home trade. We quote:
>
> NEW CROP CHEESE.
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb | .17 @18 |
> | Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb | .15½@16½ |
> | Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb | .16½@17½ |
> | Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb | .15 @16 |
> | Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb | 8 @12 |

SUGAR—Have been in demand, but at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,045 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 230 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are quiet at from 13½c.@16c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. Stuart now quote their Refined Sugars, thus: Best Crushed, 15½c.; Granulated, 15½c.; Ground, 15½c.; White A, 14½c.; Yellow C, 14½c. cash, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 72,500 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12⅞c.; 44,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c., and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet and heavy to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 16,000 bushels grain, by steamer, at 3½d. ⅌ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

Particulars of the recent assault of the allied troops on the Paraguayan Fortress Humaita are received by cable. The Allies, 10,000 strong, commanded by the Marquis de Caxias, assaulted the Fortress on the 16th of July, while a heavy bombardment was kept up by the fleet of iron-clads. A desperate and prolonged fight ensued at the foot of the intrenchments, resulting in the repulse of the Allies with a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded. The loss of the Paraguayans is not known, but it is supposed to have been heavy.

A Texas Republican paper reports that Gen. Reynolds has appointed a Military Commission to move about that State and try offenders.

A Fall River paper gives credit to a rumor that the Directors of the Bristol Line of steamers have effected an arrangement with the Old Colony Railroad Company for the transportation of their freight and passengers over the road of the latter Company, and that the boats of the Bristol Line are to run between this City and Fall River.

Gen. Buchanan, on the 15th inst., issued an order suspending George Inness as agent of the Freedmen's Bureau for the Parish of St. Charles, La., for the following reasons: For misappropriating and selling Government supplies and forage; for entering into agreements on the part of the Bureau, with irresponsible planters, to receive supplies, and for knowingly accepting as their sureties persons of irresponsibility; for informing planters that they would be allowed to pay the amount due the Bureau instead of shipping their whole crops to the factor designated by the Bureau, as required by their bond; and for forwarding to headquarters illegal bonds and affidavits. Gen. Buchanan directs that he shall receive no final payment until he shall have satisfied the Assistant Commissioner that he is not indebted to the Bureau, and made good to the United States the amount of stores misappropriated by him.

Gen. Meade has assigned Col. J. V. Bomford to the command of all the troops in South Carolina. The posts to be occupied are Columbus, Charleston and Aiken.

Capt. Edward Conner, late of the regular army, died in Exeter, N. H., on Sunday, at the age of 33 years. He was a graduate of West Point.

A Washington telegram represents the President's friends as saying that he will embark for Europe on the 5th day of March next, and seek in foreign parts recuperation from the arduous term of office he has served as President of the United States.

More murders and depredations are reported to have been committed in Kansas within the past few days. The regular troops and volunteers are closely pursuing the savages, who are retreating toward the Arkansas River, bearing with them several women and children as captives. The depredators are said to comprise some Arapahoes and Dog Soldiers of the Cheyennes.

A tidal phenomena occurred off the coast of Lower California on the 15th inst. A series of waves flowing in upon the coast caused the tide to rise upwards of sixty feet above high water-mark and then to fall the same distance below low water-mark. This was repeated every half-hour for several hours. No damage is reported although much alarm was felt by the inhabitants along the coast.

It is reported that Charles Cabot, President of the Allentown rolling mills, has absconded from Philadelphia, leaving an indebtedness amounting to upwards of half a million of dollars.

A full-length figure of the late Major-Gen. Sedgwick has been cast in Philadelphia from the bronze guns donated by Congress to the old Sixth Army Corps for that purpose. The figure is said to be a good likeness of Gen. Sedgwick. It is designed to be erected as a soldier's movement at West Point.

Senator Wade and his son, Gen. J. F. Wade, passed through St. Louis yesterday on their way to the Plains.

Another Professor of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, Prof. A. P. S. Stuart, lately appointed to the chair of Chemistry, has resigned.

A letter from Romney, W. Va., states that the insane son of a man named McGlaughlan, near that place, a day or two ago, crossed the Potomac to the farm of Mrs. Myers and there beat to death, with a fence rail, an old man named Rector. He made an attempt to kill others, but was secured and put in prison.

Hon. Henry Wilson is to speak at the Grant and Colfax meeting in Worcester, Mass., to-night.

Gen. Carl Schurz has written a letter saying that he is not, nor will be under any circumstances, a candidate for Congress in the Second District of Missouri.

Over four hundred Republicans of Erie County, not hitherto actively identified with political affairs, have united in a request to Hon. James O. Putnam to permit the use of his name in the coming County Convention as a candidate for the nomination for Congress in the Thirtieth District, with a view to avoid the differences which have hitherto been encountered there.

The Secretary of War has concluded a purchase of 430 acres of land lying adjacent to Fortress Monroe. The property belonged to Hon. Joseph Segar, and is designed for the use of the artillery school established at that point.

An interesting trial was made at Newark yesterday of Hall's patent electric automatic railway signal, which is in use on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, the New-Jersey Railroad, Morris and Essex, and other roads. It obviates accidents caused by the misplacement of switches, and was pronounced very satisfactory by the mechanics and practical railroad men present.

Sally Anderson, a negro girl recently convicted of arson, was sentenced in the County Court of Henrico, Va., on Tuesday, to be hanged on the 15th of January next. In February last she kindled a fire under a bed on which a child was lying, in the dwelling-house of Mr. R. Magruder, at Fulton Hill, about one mile from Richmond. The house was burned to the ground, and some of the occupants barely escaped with their lives. The crime was committed in a fit of anger, caused by a reproof from Mrs. Magruder.

The Bristol line has raised its fares to Boston to $5 for a cabin passage, and $4 for a deck passage.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held last evening under the auspices of the Brooklyn Central Grant and Colfax Club, at its headquarters, corner of Concord and Fulton streets, Mr. Steven M. Griswold, President, in the chair. Eloquent speeches were made by Gen. John Cochrane and Z. K. Pangborn, and a magnificent banner was hung out over Fulton-street, amid most enthusiastic cheering, brilliant fireworks and music.

The Fine Cut Tobacco manufacturers held an adjourned meeting at the Astor House yesterday, Mr. Lawrence presiding. Resolutions fixing the prices of smoking and chewing tobacco were adopted; also resolutions relating to the putting up and inspection of tobacco.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. Counsel Eaton delivered a lengthy exposition of the powers and duties of the Board with reference to vessels arriving at this port. In the opinion of Mr. Eaton the law requires masters of such vessels after being allowed to pass Quarantine to get a permit from the Metropolitan Board of Health before touching at any dock. The infected sloop *Four Brothers* was reported to be lying in dangerous proximity to the Staten Island shore, where she had been stationed by the Revenue Department, and the Sanitary Superintendent was thereupon directed to remove the vessel to Lower Quarantine at once, and if necessary to obtain assistance from the Police to enforce the order.

A "Boys in Blue" club for the Eighteenth Assembly District was organized last night at No. 179 Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-second-street, with Lieut. Bruce as temporary Chairman, and John Bolton as temporary Secretary. Fifty members signed the roll, and Major Willard Bullard made a very effective and well applauded speech.

The steamship *Missouri*, from Havana Saturday, Aug. 15, arrived at this port late Wednesday night. We are indebted to Purser Crocheron for the prompt delivery of our files and letters.

Cotton was inactive and irregular yesterday. Flour and Wheat were in restricted demand at reduced prices, as a rule. Corn was firmer, and quite freely dealt in. Provisions were dull. Pork and Lard heavy. Groceries in moderate request. Freights dull.

The number of arrivals received at all the yards for the weekly supply consists of 6,695 beef cattle, 140 milch cows, 2,070 veal calves, 35,780 sheep and lambs, and 18,854 swine. The cattle market continues heavy with prices depressed and slow sales. The very top of the market is 16c. ℔ lb. for prime bullocks. Probably not half a score were sold for over 16c. Beef must be sold at lower rates. A great many fair cattle were sold at 12c.@14c. ℔ lb., net weight. Prices for milch cows remain unchanged. Cows are sold at all intermediate prices from $30 to $110, with a dull market. Prime calves sell readily at 10½c.@11c., live weight. Sheep are heavy, with extremely slow sales, at depressed prices. Very few bring more than 5c. ℔ lb., gross weight, while thousands are sold at 3c.@4c. ℔ lb. The swine market is only fair, with such hogs as arrive selling at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb., live weight, with a few at 10½c. ℔ lb.

The Southern Militia.

The order of Secretary Schofield explanatory of his refusal to furnish arms to the militia of the Southern States adds greatly to the responsibility of the President in dealing with the applications of the new Governors. The common answer to appeals for military help, like that of Gov. Warmouth, is, that the local militia should be available for the maintenance of order. The enemies of reconstruction have contended that unless the local Governments be able, with the militia at their command, to put down disturbance and enforce the law, they must be considered failures. The argument is unsound, as we have more than once attempted to show, especially in view of the neglect of Congress to provide for an adequate distribution of arms. But there has nevertheless been a conviction that any request for Federal intervention should be preceded by the employment of all the powers at the command of the local Executives—the militia included.

The case is made a good deal plainer by the extract from the law which the Secretary of War introduces into his order. By one of those unfortunate blunders which have marred the progress of reconstruction at almost every stage, the South is literally without a militia. Not only have the local Governments no arms for its use, but the supplying of arms by the War Department is forbidden by a clause which—passed under different circumstances—is yet unrepealed. Congress, therefore, in its haste to adjourn, did more than neglect the distribution of arms which a measure brought forward at a late day rightfully contemplated. It left on the statute book a provision which restrains the War Department from arming the militia, whatever the emergency. To this extent the reconstructed States are powerless. Their authorities are paralyzed by an order which nothing less than the action of Congress can set aside. This fact, in the presence of the disloyal organizations by which the rights of persons of Unionists are threatened, will undoubtedly strengthen the movement for a reassembling of Congress in September. That proceeding is, for many reasons, undesirable, but it may be made inevitable. Few things are more likely to make it so than the confessed inability of the new Governments to employ a power which is essential to their existence.

Meanwhile the President may prevent mischief, and possibly some trouble, by making the fact announced by Gen Schofield the basis of more decided action than might otherwise be expedient. He cannot bid the Governors employ the militia before calling for Federal troops. Pending the repeal of the obstructive provision now brought to light, they have only Federal soldiers to rely upon to restrain the lawless, and overawe the rebel plotters who are at work in every Southern State. Any hesitation on Mr. Johnson's part, or any failure to provide for the emergencies that may arise, will necessitate a September session. Between that evil and the evil of unprotected, unsupported authority in the South at the November election, there can be no doubt as to the duty to be performed by the national law-makers.

The Decisive Fact.

"The conservatism of Republicanism nominated Grant," Mr. J. S. Carlile well says in his letter to the Baltimore *American;* "the radicalism of Democracy nominated Seymour." The statement has more than epigrammatic neatness to recommend it. It is the expression of a truth which secures for Grant the votes of all who would avert the difficulties and dangers to which extreme Democracy surely tends.

The Chicago Convention would have stultified itself by nominating Grant on an ultra Radical platform. His antecedents, his opinions, his official course, all pointed to a just, conciliatory and constitutional policy; and the Convention adopted a standard in strict conformity with his own. In finance, it pledged itself to measures which, while improving the national credit, will reduce the burden of the debt, and secure the fiscal reforms of which trade and industry are in urgent need. In regard to the South, it contents itself with an acceptance of measures completed or in progress; raising no new issue, and hastening the speedy return of all the excluded States to the Union. There is good faith with the national creditor, therefore, conjoined with the settlement of vexed reconstruction questions, and the promise of reconciliation in feeling as well as in form. With such a candidate, on such a platform, it is not surprising that moderate, conservative Democrats are leaving their party and uniting heartily with the Republicans.

The movement is accelerated by the violent character of the Democratic platform, and the party position of the candidates who stand upon it. The platform unsettles everything. It reopens the Southern question with a rough contempt for law which can produce nothing but mischief, and assails the national creditor in a manner that invites embarrassment and distrust. War Democrats, and generally those who share the views of Mr. Carlile and the Maryland Conservatives, are repelled by a demonstration which foreshadows nought but difficulty. Dislike of Radical leaders, or disapproval of Radical measures, is overcome by the Democratic declaration of purposes involving political disturbance and financial and business disaster. These men are anxious, above all things, for solid and lasting peace; and the pursuit of this object brings them naturally to the support of Grant.

Great Britain—The Food She Will Require.

The drought in England, which continues with unabated force, raises the question how the population of the Kingdom, consisting of over 32,000,000, and its animals, shall be fed. The number of horses, cattle and sheep in Great Britain and Ireland was thus estimated by Mr. McCulloch in 1854: Horses, 1,500,000; cattle, 5,620,000; sheep, 28,790,189. The *Encyclopedia Britannica*, in the edition of 1860, presents Mr. Southey's estimate of the quantity of sheep, which was 55,000,000. Although these animals are the most numerous, yet the others—consisting of hogs, stated by one authority at 550,000, and calves stated at 200,000—those fed on pasturage merely—and poultry, which exists in large extent, are important consumers of food. Even the pigeons of England and Wales are stated to use 4,921,875 Winchester bushels of grain per annum.

England, in order to sustain her population, obtains annually from foreign countries from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 worth of food of all kinds for home consumption, but she will be obliged now to add to the amount of her usual importation or to change its character by substituting articles of necessity for some of those of luxury. Her crop of wheat having been gathered a month earlier than usual, she must now estimate for a thirteen months' supply, as the next harvest will probably occur at the usual period. The question how this want shall be provided for is the most serious presented to the English people for many years. It will excite the interest of all producers of food in every agricultural region, and receive attention from enlightened men in all countries. If copious and continuous rains do not soon revive her pastures—which we trust they may—the difficulty can scarcely be corrected by the ordinary industry of Great Britain, or the ordinary financial means at her disposal.

We published some time ago a statement in a lecture delivered at Manchester, that of the 78,000,000 acres of land of which the United Kingdom is composed, 34,000,000 of acres, or thereabouts, remain uncultivated. The residue, consisting of about 44,000,000 of acres, is divided into arable land and land devoted to meadows and pasturage. Of this quantity nearly one-half is applied to grains, roots and clover. The agricultural product of England and Wales is estimated by the author we have mentioned at £141,606,857. Mr. Arthur Young stated the farm produce of England alone at £145,800,000, or estimating the pound sterling at $4 85—it is a fraction above—$707,130,000, gold. Mr. Middleton distributed the tillage land of England and Wales, which he gives at 12,000,000 acres, as follows:

Wheat, 3,300,000 acres; Oats and Beans, 3,000,000; Barley and Rye, 900,000; Roots, 1,200,000; Clover, 1,200,000; Fallow, 2,400,000. Total, 12,000,000 acres.

The following is McCulloch's distribution:

Wheat, 3,800,000 acres; Barley, 1,300,000; Oats and Rye, 2,500,000; Potatoes, Turnips and Rape, 2,000,000; Beans and Peas, 500,000; Clover, 1,300,000; Fallow, 1,500,000; Hops, 50,000; Gardens, 150,000. Total, 13,100,000 acres.

The product of this 13,100,000 acres is thus given: Wheat 15,200,000 quarters; or, at eight bushels to the quarter, 121,600,000 bushels, worth then 50 shillings per quarter, but quoted on the 25th of July last at about 62 shillings 9 pence for best English. Barley, 6,375,000 quarters; oats and rye, 12,500,000 quarters; beans and peas, 1,875,000; potatoes, turnips, rape and clover, £7 each per acre, and hops and gardens £15 each per acre. By adding to the total value of all these products the value of those from pastures—including the pastures of woods, mountain-heaths and marshes—estimated at £59,114,000—equal to $286,702,900, gold—the total product above mentioned of £141,606,857 was reached.

The *Encyclopedia Britannica* estimates the acreage in 1852-3 of the land devoted to crops in the entire United Kingdom at 19,475,000, and its product at £110,788,974,160—exclusive of that from pastures—the land devoted to wheat being stated at 3,750,000 acres.

The arable land of Ireland and Scotland was thus distributed:

Ireland—Wheat, 400,000 acres; Barley, 320,000; Oats, 2,200,000; Potatoes, 1,400,000; Fallow, 800,000; Flax, 140,000; Gardens, 25,000. Total, 4,785,000 acres.

Scotland—Wheat, 350,000 acres; Barley, 450,000; Oats, 1,200,000; Beans and Peas, 50,000; Fallow, 100,000; Potatoes, 200,000; Turnips, 450,000; Clover, 450,000; Flax, 5,000; Gardens, 35,000. Total, 3,290,000 acres.

The plan of cultivation undergoes but little change in Great Britain, except that rye is gradually falling off, and wheat is substituted for it as the lands become improved—the former grain being regarded as much inferior as an article of food—and the quantity of land devoted to turnips is allowed to increase, in order that more stock may be wintered.

We gather from the statements of the British Press that of this year's production wheat alone of all these crops is up to the usual average. A greater breadth of land was sown with wheat, but the grain is admitted to be shrunken on all light soils in which the growth was not plowed in, and to be flinty even on the best soils. We can, therefore, hardly suppose that the estimate will be sustained by later information. Hay is estimated by some of the dealers from Liverpool who have reached this market at two-thirds of a crop, and it appears that the pasturage in meadows and upon the heaths and in the mountainous and woody regions—by far the most important feature of this calamity—has been dried up for some time. The immense value of this interest has doubtless been observed. In dissecting cattle in Scotland, it was found that the dried grass remained in their stomachs undigested; possibly it may have been from the want of water. All Spring crops—which consist chiefly of Spring wheat and oats, as well as the various roots—were seriously damaged, some, indeed a large portion, beyond recovery. Barley, which wants a light and warm soil, was also much injured.

The Manchester *Guardian* states that "lambs have been selling at ten shillings each, and sheep for twenty shillings each in the south of England, the farmers having no keep for them." This is the universal testimony.

Whatever, therefore, may be the extent and condition of the wheat crop, it is very manifest that an immense supply of food of all kinds will be required by Great Britain. And as the drought reached other localities, in which it is spoken of as severe—Russia, and parts of Spain and France—and as our country has been wonderfully blest by a kind Providence in the crops gathered and expected—we can feed all England with our surplus—we may be sure of an active demand for all the various products of our farms, and at such remunerative prices as to insure great activity in all the departments of business. For the six months terminating on the 30th June, we were before all countries in supplying flour and Indian corn to England, and in wheat were surpassed only by Russia, which sent 4,489,880 cwt. against our 3,817,082 cwt. The cheapest food that can be obtained, such as cheese, bacon, lard, No. 2 red Western wheat and Indian corn, will be required from this country in the largest quantity to feed the laboring masses. The diminution of the potato crop in Ireland will be severely felt, inasmuch as wages in that country are too much based upon it as a main article of food. There is nothing lower in the scale of production to fall back upon, and what is earned by laborers does not permit them to ascend to the price of wheat, or even Indian corn. It will probably be necessary for them to call on the benevolent for aid before the thirteen months shall have expired between the present and the next harvest.

The loss to England in money value will, no doubt, exceed $250,000,000—a loss that must be met by a largely increased importation of agricultural products, by universal economy in the use of food, and by the substitution of articles of necessity for those of luxury.

The English Government and English Railways.

The English Government has already acquired powers under an act of Parliament to buy up the telegraph wires throughout the Kingdom, and it is evident that, as the first lull in the storm of party politics, the movement in favor of the purchase by the nation of the railroads will develop into the most important domestic question of the day. The idea has over and over again been started by aggrieved travelers, acquiesced in by ruined shareholders, argued by political economists, and savagely denounced by speculators and directors, but on the whole it gains influential support every day. There is no country in the world where proper railroad accommodation for the public could have been secured with greater certainty of profit to shareholders than in England. And yet private enterprise, controlled by Parliamentary supervision, has failed lamentably. The system under which a Parliamentary Committee of to-day can reverse all the decisions of a similarly constituted committee of the previous session, seems especially calculated to encourage ruinous competition between rival companies, while the only remaining alternative is a coalition between contiguous lines, with the object of victimizing the traveling public. One of the greatest grievances of the working classes in London is their liability to be summarily ejected from their homes by railway companies eager to construct new lines, and when driven into the suburbs, they find themselves at the mercy of other companies which take advantage of the situation by immediately doubling their fares.

While the railway companies are thus exciting popular indignation in every direction, there are already signs that any proposition to transfer the entire railway property of Great Britain into the hands of Government, would meet, even now, with very influential support. The London *Spectator*, for example, speaks of the railroad companies as "banded enemies of the community," and openly urges their absorption by Government. It is true that such a step would be opposed to what are termed "English instincts." But the failure of the present system is admitted on all hands, it ruins shareholders without benefiting the public. And it is certain that if the existing railroads were bought up at a fair valuation, a central and efficient Government administration could work them at an enormous profit, and at the same time insure far greater advantages to the public than they now enjoy. It is impossible to conjecture what view the new Parliament is likely to take of the matter, but it is easy to see that a measure which would satisfy shareholders, guarantee quick and cheap traveling, and result in a profit to the Government which would enable it to lighten taxation, would meet with wide popular support. It has been calculated that if British railroads had been originally constructed by the nation, and properly managed, a large proportion of the national debt might have been already discharged. And even now, the profits to be obtained by the substitution of good management for bad are sufficient to make the tax-payer eager for their acquisition.

Scurrility of the Press.

The *World*, a few days ago, congratulated its readers upon the fact that the Republican journals were growing less bitter against Mr. Seymour. We are glad to hear that this is the case. Arguments and not vituperative abuse against the candidates are to decide the elections. But what shall we think of those Democratic journals, which still insist upon charging Gen. Grant with being a drunkard, while those who have been most intimately acquainted with him, and among these Admiral Porter, distinctly deny the charge. The cotton speculation upon which the *World* sought to base an argument against the General, has been as explicitly denied, but the *World* almost daily revives it.

Of course everybody knows that such charges are made for political capital. We all remember what a torrent of abuse was poured upon Mr. Johnson's head by the Democratic journals after his humiliation in connection with his inauguration as Vice-President. He was called a drunken beast, was compared to Caligula's horse, and pronounced a national disgrace. But this beastliness was ignored the moment he sided with the Democrats. They want all the drunkards on their own side, and would have been glad enough of the accession of Gen. Grant. But we are willing to exculpate both President Johnson and Gen. Grant from the charge of intemperance, simply because we do not believe them guilty.

But that which seems to us most reprehensible in the Democratic journals is the manner in which they speak of another civil war as possible. One journal distinctly threatens that a change in the administration the Democrats will have, "peaceably if they can, by bayonets if they must." This use of language is incendiary and is meant to be so. It was just such talk that "fired the Southern heart" to the pitch required for rebellion. It was the abuse of Democratic journals against Lincoln that led finally to his assassination. The firebrands hurled into this City by three Democratic journals, which we could name, produced the July riots of 1863. It is always dangerous to play with fire. And these threats of violence, whether made by Gen. Blair, by the Democratic Press, or by paroled Confederate Generals at the South, do not help the party in whose name they are uttered; they only disgust sensible men.

The questions which divide the people at the present time are sufficiently agitating without this manufactured violence of speech. There is no argument in vituperative epithets and silly threats. Let us have decency and fairness in discussion on both sides; let the arguments offered by both parties be the weightiest possible; but there is no need of scurrility, or of incendiary appeals to the mob.

MINOR TOPICS.

Capt. F. C. Speight, in charge of the Twenty-ninth Police Precinct, states that he has, within his boundaries of Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, and Fourth and Seventh avenues, six hundred unoccupied dwellings. These houses belong, without exception, to our wealthy citizens who are absent in the various watering places and rural resorts, leaving their residences deserted, but filled with those valuable portables that naturally incite to burglarious enterprise. The Police Force is, of course, inadequate to the establishment of a special guard over each of these domicles, and it is no matter of wonder that burglaries are of frequent occurrence within the designated district. Our citizens have been greatly despoiled, and our burglars proportionately enriched, and, as a sequence, the Police have been disproportionately anathematized. Gentlemen cannot reasonably expect that the Police Commissioners shall take each of their houses under special protection while they are ruralizing, nor should they be so sanguine as to suppose that burglars will decline the invitation to enter and ravage that is given by every unoccupied house. These houses should be left in charge of trusty servants, or the valuables should be removed before the inmates. Until some such remedy is applied, or our Police Force is increased far beyond the patience of tax-payers, there is every probability that these deserted houses will continue to be pillaged, to the great emolument of our numerous and industrious burglar.

Nothing could be more remarkable than the fortunes of the war between Brazil and Paraguay. It appears by yesterday's news from Rio that the allied troops had again been repulsed, with heavy loss, in an attack on the fortress of Humaita, and they have also been defeated in an attack on the Gran Chaco. Though Paraguay has been for months operating with her "last man and last dollar," though the women have taken part in the service, and the "cradle and the grave" have been robbed to furnish defensive material, she still manages to keep back the vastly superior forces of her allied enemies. We learn, however, through late English papers, that President Lopez, of Paraguay, has now, solicited, through his agent, Senor Benites, the good offices of Great Britain and the other European and American Powers. He declares himself willing to open negotiations for peace on the same ground which he took up at the outbreak of the war. He demands the complete evacuation of all the Argentine territory by Brazil, and the free and open navigation of the River Plate and all its affluents, under a general guarantee of all the Powers. Upon the Brazilians consenting to withdraw from Uruguay he will give up the Brazilian Province of Matto Grosso, which is still in his hands. Such conditions, he declares, are of vital necessity not only to the territorial independence but the material existence of Paraguay, and the Allies must either grant them or prolong hostilities till Paraguay has ceased to exist. Lord Stanley has so far acceded to the solicitations of Paraguay as to express himself not unwilling to mediate for peace.

The Police Commissioners can do something to repress the ill-feeling which so frequently breaks out against the Police, by seeing that policemen are always properly dealt with when accusations are made against them of assaulting and insulting citizens. When citizens make complaints—which they rarely do, since the uselessness of it has been so often made apparent—there should be even more than ordinary legal severity in punishing the officer who is proved guilty of bad conduct or outrageous exercise of his authority. There should be no attempts to screen the policeman at the expense of the citizen; and, above all, there should be no such language used toward complainants as will deter them from presenting their case, and lead them to treasure up feelings of private revenge.

We have had so little opportunity of learning the opinions of the Chinese Ambassadors upon people and things in this country, that we feel obliged to Mrs. Cady Stanton for pumping their views out of them on one point, and publishing them in the *Revolution*. On meeting Chih at Auburn, she asked him "what he thought of the women of this country," to which he promptly replied, "that the women seemed abler than the men." She asked if this was Chih's real opinion, or expressed through gallantry. He laughed, and said it was his real opinion; that the women in this country surprised him more than anything else he had seen; the composure and independence with which they move about, as if they had a right to be everywhere, he said, was to him a subject of constant wonderment. Mrs. S. then expressed surprise that in China the women should not be permitted to read, to which Chih replied that "knowledge had always been considered dangerous for women." She then told Chih that all she needed for perfect happiness was the ballot; and "at this he laughed immoderately, and said 'he thought we were going to say a set of diamonds.'" Chih is evidently an observer and a philosopher, as well as a diplomatist and courtier.

During these Summer days, when travel, and particularly what is called "local" in distinction from "through" travel, is so largely increased, it is a good time for railroad companies to find out and, if they will, to practice sundry improvements whereby the comfort of their patrons may be attended to. One of the best things they could do would be to see that each car contains several plainly printed lists of all the stations along the route, with distances marked as on the conductor's check, and then that each station has its name distinctly set forth on a prominent sign, so that he who rides may read, and not have to depend upon the hoarse and unintelligible shout of the dusty-throated brakesman through the half open door.

A trial in the English Courts for breach of contract between a machinist and a wine manufacturer elucidates the pleasant fact that large portions of the sparkling wines are common light wines, strengthened and flavored with a syrup called *heule-six*, and duly charged with carbonic acid gas by aerating machines. So that frequently when the festive diner-out or fastidious patron of the restaurant tries "something sparkling" with his dessert, he is simply drinking a kind of bottled soda-water with the customary hock and syrup added beforehand. Moreover, in the special case tried, the "champagne machine" was covered inside the condenser with solder, which, being actively attacked and dissolved by the acid of the wine, yielded to it a sufficiently poisonous quantity of metallic lead—about four grains to the gallon! As wines and liquors are used by young men now-a-days they are bad enough; but since they are every day demonstrated to be more or less artificially poisoned beside, the reasons for temperance grow and multiply apace.

The London *Morning Star* throws a glance of intelligent appreciation over here, and, quoting a somewhat vulgar display of poor wit and worse verse which appeared not long ago in one of our leading metropolitan journals, as we like to call them, sensibly says: "The election songs of America seem as coarse and as stupid as our own, to judge from the specimens of Democratic political poetry that have recently appeared in the New-York *World*." When a political party can find no inspiration in the principles it represents, but is obliged to expend its lyrical enthusiasm in low abuse of single men in the opposing party, it is making a very poor show for the cause it upholds.

There is in the American mind a certain forward and fraternising *elan*, a broad and sociable propensity which does not seem entirely derivable from the Pilgrim Fathers or the Knickerbockers—a strong wish of our people to get into the biggest kind of human crowd and there define their position, and take the consequences generally. It looks somewhat like a Hibernian dash in the genius of our nationality. No sooner do we get up a good thing, than we challenge, with it, some other good thing in the hands of foreigners. The little yacht *Sappho*, which was in Poillon's yard a fortnight ago, is now at Cowes defying all the yachts in England to run round the Isle of Wight and be whipped—a genuine American demonstration. Our people are never so happy as when in the midst of some world-engrossing controversy—something in which both hemispheres are interested. All this naturally grows from confident strength, and, we may add, a fraternal sort of good will in every direction. This is not China—nor pent-up Utica.

Mr. Gladstone, in his late speech at St. Helens, showed some *doubt* of the "popular feeling." He told his hearers that, whereas they were not to blame formerly for the doings of the Parliament men, they would *now* be responsible for them, and for the way Ireland was governed. He mistakes if he thinks that popular feeling in England, traditionally unfriendly to the Irish, will be now in their favor and against the Protestant Church. He also showed a logical inconsistency when he wished to create a prejudice against Lord Mayo for leaning to an endowment of the Catholic Church—a measure which would tend to conciliate Ireland. He *felt* that the blow would be damaging, and so he struck out. It is a curious game of cross-purposes, but Disraeli is great at that game. If it was an English question of something in the "cheap" way, Gladstone would have the people with him. But on that mere Irish question, Disraeli has all the advantage that "popular instincts" can give him.

The "Grecian bend" is very much talked of just now, and, we are sorry to say, a good deal laughed at. But it need not be such a laughable thing—since it tries to realize one of the lines and attitudes of beauty and womanly grace. It is no mere fashion of the time, since it was always an expression of grace. It was in vogue a quarter of a century ago, and also fifty years before *that*. In the British Isles, it was admired as the "Devonshire Bend," so called from the charming lady, who most happily walked with it—the celebrated "Buff and Blue" beauty, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. She was the one who, they say, purchased a London tradesman's vote for Charles James Fox, with a kiss. Her air was grace itself. Our poor ladies fail—their style being the work of the milliners, not the felicity of nature, which teaches women to bend—to stoop in order to conquer. They do their best, on a short notice; but, being naturally confident, upright and rather strong-minded, they cannot present that flexible poetry of motion and stooping grace which are so becoming in the look and attitude of woman—and will be, in spite of awkwardness and ridicule.

Newspaper Courtesies.—The *World* yesterday morning printed the rumor that the *Commercial Advertiser*, finding it "impossible to sustain its competition," was "about to yield the field to the more youthful rivals." The *Commercial* indignantly contradicts the rumor, and retorts upon the *World* in a very lively manner. We are glad to learn that the *Commercial* is "now on the topmost wave of prosperity," and that its "prospects were never more flattering and its receipts never before so large."

Personal.—Miss Blandina Conant, of Brooklyn, daughter of Rev. Dr. T. J. Conant, the well-known Biblical scholar and translator, has been appointed Professor of English Literature in Rutgers College, in this City. The appointment is a most excellent one, for Miss Conant is a lady of uncommon culture and scholarship, an accomplished student, not only of English, but also of French and German literature, and a precise and accurate scholar. She has had the benefit of most careful training by her father, Dr. Conant, and also by her lamented mother, who was a woman of many and thorough accomplishments, a writer of acknowledged excellence in several departments of literature.—*Evening Post.*

Americans in Paris.—List of Americans registered at F. W. Tucker & Co.'s, No. 395 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending 6th August, 1868: New-York, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Roberts, Mr. V. D. Mairs, Prof. Geo. H. Gaulier, Mr. Daniel D. Leary, Mrs. A. D. Howell, Miss Lennie W. Howell, W. Hezekiah Watkins, Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., Miss Bessie C. Rogers, Miss Agnes H. Clark, Mr. M. A. McKesson, Mr. John A. McKinless, Mr. James H. Drake, Mr. Leon Level. Boston, Miss Josie Nourse, Mr. Wm. E. Abbott. Philadelphia, Mr. M. R. Johnson. Hoosic Falls, N. J., Mr. W. M. Cranston. Mississippi, Mr. John Murdoch. Washington, M. W. C. Gunnell. Columbus, Ohio, Mr. James A. Bain. New-York, Mr. W. F. Gordon and family.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 20.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The announcement of the appointment of Revenue Supervisors is still delayed for some unaccountable reason. Commissioner Rollins has not made all of the nominations under the law, and Secretary McCulloch has not acted on any of those which he has made. The fact is that Mr. Rollins has invariably nominated Radicals for these appointments. Secretary McCulloch, for that reason, if for no other, hesitates to issue the commissions. Protests from Democrats and supporters of the Administration, against parties who have been nominated, have been filed with the Secretary in many cases, but so far as can be heard, none of them contain any serious charges, or any except political reasons why the commissions should not be issued.

It is stated in administrative circles to-night, that the suspension of Mr. Rollins will soon take place, on charges that he is incompetent to fill the office, and that some of Mr. Rollins' friends—personal, not political—have advised him to resign unconditionally.

The following is a list of the store-keepers under the new Internal Revenue law, whose commissions were received at the office of Internal Revenue to-day: Michael J. Crotty, Second District of Ohio, at Cincinnati; Henry F. Allen, Harrison O'Connor and Charles T. Crittenden, Thirtieth District of New-York, at Buffalo; Thomas Conell, Fourteenth District of New-York, at Albany; John G. Wasson, Ninth District of New-York, at New-York City; and Wm. Smith, Eighth District of New-York, at New-York City.

The commissions for nine gaugers were also received to-day; among them one for Geo. M. Wherrett, First District of Illinois, at Chicago, who, at present, is a clerk in the Internal Revenue Office.

LOTTERY CIRCULARS.

The Postmaster-General has, in conformity with the recent act of Congress, issued orders to his subordinates, to send to the Dead Letter office, all letters, circulars, &c., concerning lotteries, gift concerts, and similar swindles.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The decision of Secretary Schofield regarding the Eight-hour law, passed at the last session of Congress, that Government employes should receive but eight hours' pay, has been referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion. A number of Government employes presented a petition to the President on this subject, in which they set forth in extracts from the Senate debates, when the law was pending in that body, the fact that several propositions, particularly one offered by Senator Sherman, intended to restrict the pay of workmen to eight hours, were voted down. From this, the petitioners argue that the intent of the law was to give them ten hours' pay for eight hours' work, or, in other words, that Congress intended to make eight hours a legal day's work for the workingmen of the country. The position of the petitioners will undoubtedly be sustained by the Attorney-General, but it is not known when his opinion will be made public. Another body of workingmen, at a meeting held in this city last night, agreed to take similar steps relating to this matter, by passing the following resolution:

Whereas, The honorable Secretary of War has issued an order that mechanics and laborers employed in workshops and arsenals under the control of the War Department are only entitled to eight hours' pay for eight hours' work, ruling that such rates seem to have been the intention of Congress; and

Whereas, The interpretation of the law of Congress is directly the opposite of the views held by other departments of the Government; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and request the rescinding of the order of the Secretary of War on the subject, or that he take steps to procure the opinion of the Attorney-General thereon.

GEN. GRANT.

Much has been said of Gen. Grant's insubordination to the President in the matter of the latter's order of Sunday, Jan. 19, 1868, to disregard the orders of Secretary Stanton. The truth of the matter is that Gen. Grant's soldier-like subordination to his superior is thoroughly vindicated by an official letter by him to Gen. Rawlins, his chief of staff, of the same date. This letter informs Gen. Rawlins of the President's orders, and gives him explicit instructions in case orders were received from the Secretary of War. Immediately after writing the letter Gen. Grant left for Richmond on official business.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Aug. 20.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The President officially announces in a proclamation, that the Legislature of Georgia has ratified the Fourteenth Article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

POSTAGE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Information has been received at the Post Office Department, warranting the belief that the British Post Office Department will assent to the proposed modifications of the new Postal Convention between the two countries, by which, among other things, postage on small pamphlets will be reduced. The Convention is an improvement in various particulars over the one now in force. Postal negotiations are now pending between the United States and France for a more liberal exchange of mail.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

Dispatches have been received at the War Department from Lieut.-Gen. Sherman, dated Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 19, *via* St. Louis, Aug. 20, indicating that the troubles on the Saline and Salomon Rivers are acts of violence against the settlers by the Dog Soldiers Cheyennes. The cause of the trouble is supposed to have grown out of the recent fight between the Cheyennes and Pawnees, the former getting the worst of it, and they are supposed to have attacked all the settlers for revenge. Gen. Sheridan had sent plenty of troops, and gone in person to the place of hostilities.

GENERAL BAIRD.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Maj.-Gen. A. Baird, Assistant Inspector-General, will report in person to Maj.-Gen. Meade for assignment to duty in the Department of the South as Inspector.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Secretary Browning has received an affidavit from the President of the Union Pacific Railroad, announcing that an additional section of twenty miles of the road, extending to the 760th mile-post west from Omaha, has been completed. The Government Commissioners have been instructed by telegraph to make an examination of said section.

MARINE LIGHT.

The Lighthouse Board gives official information that a fixed white light will be exhibited from the lantern surmounting the keeper's dwelling at Bull's Bay Light Station, South Carolina, on the evening of August 31, 1868, from sunset until sunrise, and thenceforth to be so continued nightly. The Light Station is on the north end of Bull's Island, and about twenty-five miles northeast of Charleston, South Carolina.

SENATOR THAYER.

Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, has returned to Washington from the North, and will leave to-morrow for his home in that State to take part in the Presidential canvass.

Railroad Extension.

The extension of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad to Sherburne, a village of Chenango County, forty-three miles from Utica, was celebrated by an opening excursion to that place on Wednesday, in which citizens, military companies and Masonic bodies participated. Congratulatory addresses were made by Ex-Gov. Seymour, President T. H. Mettison, of the Sherburne corporation, Judge Bacon, President Lawrence, Vice-President Goodwin, of Waterville, Director White, of Sherburne, and other gentlemen. The affair was in no way connected with politics, but the Utica *Herald* gives the following in connection with it:

"The fact that Gov. Seymour was of the party; that the excursionists were mainly from Oneida County; that the Governor resides in said county, and various other reasons together with the above, led Democrats to hope for good luck in looking for Straws. Straws were therefore taken on the first three trains from Utica, and this was the result: On first train, majority for Grant, 12; on second train, majority for Grant, 49; on third train, majority for Grant, 176. The vote was not taken on the fourth train, as a delicacy was felt as to asking Horatio whether or not he would support Blair. We have not the total vote of each train, but on the one which gave 176 majority for Grant, the total vote was 758. We may add that some of the canvassers made the majority in this case 196 instead 176. The latter will do, coming from the home of Horatio. A vote was also taken on excursion train No. 3, which resulted as follows: Grant, 179; Seymour, 115. The vote on the train from Clark's Mills stood, Grant, 325; Seymour, 87."

THE WEST.

Ending of Chicago Scientific Convention—Intelligent Ladies—Female Presidents—Meeting of Wool Growers—Chicago Boasters.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

The scientific meetings have ended. All who have attended them are the wiser and happier for having done so—wiser, because of the learning they have listened to and the information they have gained—happier, because they know the years will never point them to any but the pleasantest memories of the people of Chicago and of their stay among them. These people have offered their homes and given entertainments to their visitors besides. The railroad companies have given free passes to excursionists in search of knowledge of the city's environs, and free passes home, besides. Art and other galleries have been thrown open at all times. Lincoln Park has discoursed sweetest music, and the excursion on Lake Michigan, with its merry, laughing, joking excursionists, will be fresh and green in their memories long after the years have passed away.

It is awkward to come down to and stumble over, while wandering through sunny places, hard and ungracious facts. Yet, lest I should not be able to get it in anywhere else, I must say now, while on this delightful excursion subject, that if the "coming man" will not drink wine, the present man will; or, if there are any exceptions to this rule, college Professors and other *literati* are not of the number.

WOMEN.

It was formerly thought that literature and carelessness among women went hand in hand; or, at least if this were not the case, that women given to thoughtful pursuits always must look *outré* and generally unattractive. As a necessary appendage to a strong mind, we have been forced to put short hair, spectacles, a round hat, a short woolen dress, cotton gloves, and, Winter or Summer, a plaid shawl. This is no longer so. The woman, given to intellectual pursuits, has learned that her cause is not helped by her awkward and unbecoming dress, and that it is as much her duty, as it is any one else's, to appear as attractively and becomingly attired as possible. The ladies who have attended the Chicago Convention just closed, have taken part, and shown an appreciation and knowledge of things worthy their studious husbands and friends. Tastefully and elegantly attired, dignified and thoroughly intelligent, these women have shown that the time is coming when literary dinners, for example, will not be given, or at least, will not be valued, unless women are of their number. We all know that there are women who have not the keenest sense of the "eternal fitness of things." We all know that old women dressed like school girls, and giggling, unappreciated, middle-aged and young women, have sometimes demeaned, rather than elevated, public assemblies, where wit and intelligence have been the things most desired. But the day of these things is passing away. Women are beginning to show what they can do under the rule of liberty and common sense. I heard a lady lament in a conversation with one of the Professors here the other morning, that she would not hear a paper on the "Darwinian theory of the Origin of Species," by CHARLES MORAN, of New-York—and, seemingly entirely unaware that she had accomplished a wonderful amount of intelligence for her years, she conversed an hour on DARWIN's absurd showing she had studied it well, lamenting HERBERT SPENCER's indorsement of it, and advocating with as much energy as grace her belief in the Creator's perfect laws—laws, she said, which could not be improved or changed—laws the simplest of which have not been made in vain. This woman was but 30 years old. She was as elegantly dressed as a Saratoga coquette, but had learned the simple lesson of how disastrous to influence, and even happiness it is, to be one-idead in anything, or to care to understand and appreciate nothing beyond one's hobby. I afterward heard her play on the piano in a way which showed that her book studies had not interfered with her music—and her graceful and self-possessed manner certainly showed that neither had interfered with a proper devotion to society.

NEXT YEAR.

On dropping the subject of this Scientific Convention I may add that it meets next year at Salem—a place very few are pleased with. To meet in a little place with but inconsiderable accommodations will be a great change from the comforts hitherto enjoyed in large cities.

THE WOOL GROWERS

have just closed a most enthusiastic Convention. Are we not seeing that mechanics and the farm are steadily going up to take the place where the professions have been?

A NEW GOVERNMENT.

This, on the whole, is an extraordinary place for public conventions. Last week one was held at Music Hall, to discuss the propriety of a female President. Several women spoke, while the enemy, of which there were a few, looked on. One of these, however, was allowed to come forward, and among other things to say: "As a friend to humanity I come up here to help the Most High, and to advocate woman's right to take her stand in the front ranks, while we stand back acknowledging our inferiority. I may be regarded as fanatical and unwise, but I defiantly say, that all our late bloodshed and carnage was because we had crushed and kept down the inspirational female. COLUMBUS was called a fool; but we are living in a country to day discovered by the persistent energies of that fool. You women are called fools now—but the time will soon come when your millenium shall be established, and you shall trample Washington and all its party in the dust, that you may of yourself reign purely, where no polluted thing shall be." Here the women cried and the men took snuff. After this, though the desire of the majority was to go home to dinner, Miss BUFFON arose, adjusted her glasses and said: "All over this planet it has been settled arithmetically, geometrically, scientifically and philosophically that woman shall rule this earth. The new government has been discovered by looking up into the stars. There, since the beginning of time, Cassiopeia, the Queen of the Heavens, sits in the chair; Perseus, her so-called protector, stands by her side, as her executor, and when she says, 'Come,' he cometh, and when she says, 'Go,' he goeth. Not in slavery bound, but in love." Here a Miss KILLNER arose and said she regarded Miss BUFFON as the Lion of the tribe of Judah, and added that the new government had been well defined in the heavens a year ago, and they would unfurl their flag on the earth in a few days. She ended by asking if any one would like to take the oath of allegiance. No one responded. The meeting here adjourned; one of the last-mentioned ladies offering to give any information on the banking and other systems. I did not attend these meetings, but I am bound to believe the reporter who vouches for the authenticity of the above.

CHICAGO VERSUS NEW-YORK.

It is said that this is the only city in the country in which a New-Yorker dare not put on airs. I believe it. You never make an assertion about your home City, that you are not met with a more startling one by the Chicagoian. If you point them, for instance, to your Fifth and Madison avenues, they retort at once with their Michigan and Wabash, and are not slow to remind you of the superior width of their houses, and of the beautiful garden-spot surrounding almost every one of them. Then, when you make the best of having bragged in vain, by pleading the high price of property as a cause for having run your houses up into the heavens rather than having width and garden, you are shown in black and white lots selling for $3,000 a foot. If you point to STEWART's store, they show you POTTER PALMER's, the marble for which alone cost $100,000. If you mention High Bridge, you are conducted to the Lake Tunnel, and there shown the boldest and most original of architectural works. Really, you do here find it hard to deny, much as you admire your own High Bridge, that two miles of tunnel under Lake Michigan, where, in some places, the water is thirty-five feet deep, *is* no insignificant way of supplying a city with pure water. You say nothing of your railroad depots, but they do not forget to show you theirs, in comparison. You are silent, also, about your Post Office, but they mercilessly remind you that theirs is more costly and elegant than any in the country. In revenge, you wax eloquent over your marble City Hall, when you are snapped at with the natural advantages of a City Hall finished over one unfinished. If you touch upon charities, they deafen you with their list, longer far accordingly than your own. If you boast of literature, they tell you that, notwithstanding their youth, they have newspapers and reading-rooms, and libraries and schools on all sides. You would like to point them to beautiful, solemn Green-Wood Cemetery; but you know well enough it will do no good. They will only tell you that they are a live, working people, and have no need of grave-yards. In your despair you remember one resort, and with a sudden ecstacy of delight throw the whole of Central Park before their eyes at once. Here you have made the greatest mistake of all; 355 acres of stock yards are returned to you without hesitation—acres floored mostly with plank at that. These stock yards, you are told, are laid out in streets, the fashionable one of which is Broadway, where 130,000 cattle stare at you, or perhaps meet you on your promenade at one time. There is here a hotel, a telegraph office, an exchange and a bank, doing a business of from one hundred thousand to half a million dollars daily. You are bewildered, and wonder how you dared ever mention Central Park. Yet, great as is your faith, you cannot imagine how these 130,000 cattle, need even in Chicago, hotels and banks. So, privately you ride out there, and find after all, they are only in pens as all their fathers were, and the hotels, &c., are for the *cattle-men*. The day on which I visited these noted yards may not have been reception day, but I saw no business done, unless I may mention the apple basket establishment of an old Irish woman. "Sweet or sour," said I, looking at her goods; she stared at me a moment, clairvoyant-like, but reading nothing, said, "betweens." "How much are they?" "Three for a dime." "How much for one?" "Well, say five cents." If she hadn't been a countrywoman of mine, I wouldn't have patronized her, after her crooked calculation.

A flock of geese, which greeted us with great enthusiasm, following us around and leaving us only at our carriage, was the *live-est* thing we saw. There may have been a good deal of *quackery* about *their* admiration of us, but it's pleasant to be treated cheerily even if there's not much depth to it. Information is a thing acquired with great rapidity; and a little of it goes a great way. The Chicago stock yards may be more delightful than the Central Park, but I advise you not to visit them unless you are in good humor; and above all, to choose a day when the wind does not blow furiously over the up prairies.

Chicago is a very beautiful city—so beautiful that they can afford to keep quiet about it. Let the Bostonians boast—but fair Chicago, built of the beautifully tinted marble that looks as if it had been "grained out of the golden light of an Italian sunset," let her settle down with dignity, and wear in silence the laurels with which we are all willing to crown her.

CALHOUN RICHARDS.

The Recent Defalcation in Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Aug. 20.

The morning papers have fallen into such serious errors in reference to a recent defalcation in this city that it becomes an act of justice and kindness to those concerned to make a full and accurate statement of the facts of the case. We derive our information from reliable sources, and believe it to be substantially correct.

The statement of the *Ledger* that the defaulter is JOSEPH CABOT, Esq., is one of those unfortunate blunders that occasionally creep into the most carefully conducted papers. The individual really at fault is Mr. CHARLES CABOT, of the firm of CABOT & Co., New-York, CABOT & ETTING, Philadelphia, and also President of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company. JOSEPH CABOT, Esq., the father of Mr. CHARLES CABOT, is one of our oldest and most highly esteemed merchants, long known by his honorable connection with the old house of BEVAN, HUMPHREYS & Co., and more recently as President of the Allentown Iron Works. It is needless to say that this venerable and worthy gentleman is in no way implicated in the transactions of his sons which have just culminated so disastrously.

The Allentown Iron Works and the Allentown Rolling Mill Company are two separate concerns, their stock being held partly by the same and partly by different capitalists of this city. CABOT & ETTING, and CABOT & Co., New-York, the latter firm being composed of Messrs. CHARLES and JOHN CABOT, were the agents for the two Allentown companies, and for other parties for whom they acted as metal brokers. The New-York house became involved in speculations, it is supposed in copper and other metals, probably dating back for the last two years, and applied the proceeds of sales made by them on behalf of the Rolling Mill Company, and others, to their own use, causing a deficit variously estimated from $125,000 to $150,000. It will need thorough examination to ascertain the precise amount.

Continued speculative losses appear at last to have broken down Mr. CABOT's nerve, and on Saturday last his Philadelphia partner, Mr. EDWARD J. ETTING, who is held entirely innocent of all complicity in these operations or knowledge that anything was wrong, was summoned from the seashore by a note from his partner asking his presence in town. On reaching his office on Monday morning he found a note from Mr. CABOT divulging the state of affairs, and informing him that, unable to face an investigation of his business, he had resolved to leave the country. From that time no knowledge of his movements has been obtained. If he has left the country, it is probable that he has sought refuge in Mexico or South America, where he spent a considerable time, about a dozen years ago, as a partner of the house of ZIMMERMAN, FRAZIER & Co., which became insolvent in 1857, principally through his rash speculations in hides.

The present defalcation, though a heavy one, is divided among parties, none of whom can suffer more than a temporary inconvenience from their losses. The capital of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company is $500,000, beside which there had been accumulated a considerable surplus which will prevent any serious impression being made on the capital of the Company. It is satisfactory to the friends of Mr. CABOT to know that, bad as the case is, he does not appear to have used his official position as President of the Rolling Mill Company for the purpose of raising money, the speculative operations being carried on by funds in the hands of CABOT & Co. as brokers. On the day of his disappearance he negotiated some securities of the Company, but deposited the proceeds, amounting to $5,000, in bank to the credit of the Company. Mr. CABOTT's personal position and family connection have been so high in Philadelphia, that his defalcation and disappearance have excited much feeling in the circles where he was widely known, and a deep sympathy is expressed for those who are compelled to share in the mortification that follows the exposure of this most unexpected state of affairs. We hear of no attempt to trace the fugitive, but his whereabouts will doubtless be ascertained in due time.

The St. Louis Fire—Burning of the Workshops of the North Missouri Railroad.

In its account of the burning of the workshops of the North Missouri Railroad in St. Louis on Monday evening, the *Republican* of that city says:

"The workshops covered nearly an entire block, and were situated on Main-street, between Harrison and Palm streets, and on the line of the North Missouri Railroad. There were three main buildings, and in these the work of car making and building was extensively carried on. The principal brick building was built along Palm-street. It was a one-story structure, and in it was all the heavy machinery, such as drilling and planing machines and lathes. The engine-room was also in it. Adjoining this building on the west, and running north, was a blacksmith shop, also a one-story building. There was a kind of square bounded on the south and west by these buildings, into which the main entrance led, and in which some of the operations connected with car building were carried on. Running in a line with the blacksmith shop north, there was a long two-story building, part of which was constructed of brick. This building was about 500 feet in length, and seventy feet in width. The carpenter shop was in it, and the upper story was devoted to fitting up cushions and seats for the cars and other light work. Two lines of rail ran through the building, and along the whole east end of it were numerous piles of building lumber.

From the statement of JERRY GODFREY, the watchman, made to Mr. J. P. MAY, the Superintendent of the works, we learn that the fire commenced in the engine-room. GODFREY, we understand, it may be here proper to remark, has lately lost the confidence of the Superintendent by his irregular habits, and Mr. MAY for several weeks has slept at the owrks in order to have a greater sense of security as to the buildings under his care. The fire started from some shavings, and Mr. GODFREY ran out to give the alarm. The contents of the workshops were of a very combustible nature, and the flames swept over the whole extent of the premises, and took all in at one bound. The stable of D. GREEN & Co., and a shed connected with their foundry caught fire; the latter contained a number of flasks, patterns, &c. The damage here was not great. The flames did not reach the factory proper. The conflagration was subdued after several hours' labor.

The workshop had capacity to turn out two new cars daily, besides doing a large amount of repairing. Their was material enough on the premises to finish fifty box or freight cars. There were six passenger cars in the building which had lately been finished, and were worth $6,000 each. Three other cars were in course of construction. The loss in the workshops is estimated by Mr. MAY, the Superintendent, at from $100,000 to $135,000, upon which he informs us there is only $10,000 insurance. About 100 hands employed at the workshops lost all their tools. Among the machinery almost totally destroyed in the workshops were one large and one small drilling machine, the former used in the drilling of car wheels; one large and two small lathes, and several planing machines. The engine was about twenty-five-horse power.

Messrs. D. P. GREEN & Co., estimated their loss at about $1,500; insured in the Hartford and the Phœnix of Hartford, Conn., for $3,000 each. Messrs. BRANCH & CROOK's loss was $300 or $400; fully insured in the Home Mutual and St. Louis Insurance Companies. The roof of ASHBROOK's stock yard was damaged to the extent of about $2,000.

Mail Robbery and Arrest.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle, Aug. 19.

During the month of May and a part of June last a number of registered letters which had been sent through the mail between this city and Brownsville failed to reach their destination, and, as complaints reached the office here, information was given to the United States route agent, THOMAS G. SHALLCROSS, who proceeded at once to investigate the matter. He has been engaged for some time on the case, and succeeded in gaining such information, in his opinion, as to justify him in preferring a charge of robbing the mail against WM. H. WILSON, formerly second clerk of the steamboat *Elisha Bennett*, one of the mail boats between this city and Brownsville. A warrant for the accused was issued and placed in the hands of Officer ROBERT MCCREADY, of the Mayor's Police. WILSON is a resident of Monongahela City, and to that place Officer MCCREADY immediately proceeded and promptly arrested him, arriving home with the prisoner in charge last night. The accused gave bail in the sum of $2,000 for a hearing before United States Commissioner GAMBLE to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The character of the evidence which may be produced against WILSON has not transpired. It is said, however, that most of the letters have been traced to his possession, the charge of the mail having been assigned to him by Capt. SPEER, the regular mail agent on the boat. The information which has been made charges that the letters were abstracted from the mails at various times between the 1st of May and the middle of June, but the number stated, or the amount of money or other valuables which they may have contained, have not been ascertained. The accused is a middle-aged man, and has heretofore borne a fair reputation.

THE THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Correspondence Between Influential Republicans of Erie County and Hon. James O. Putnam.

BUFFALO, July 20, 1868.

To Hon. James O. Putnam:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Erie County, and members of the Republican Party, respectfully request that you will allow your name to be presented to the next County Convention for its nomination as candidate for the office of member of Congress at the ensuing election.

The voters who constitute the Republican Party of Erie County have not forgotten your distinguished services in its cause prior to your departure for Europe—services which were acknowledged by President LINCOLN to have contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the success of the party in the State of New-York in 1860. They will learn with great satisfaction that you propose to renew your labors at the coming election in behalf of GRANT and COLFAX, and that you heartily sympathize with the principles and purposes of the party, as manifested in the reconstruction policy of Congress, and as promulgated in the platform of the late Chicago Convention.

If nominated, you will not be the candidate of a clique, but of the entire party; and, if elected, you will enter Congress not to advance the personal object of any man or set of men, but pledged only to promote, to the best of your ability, the interests of your constituents and of your country. To the Republican Party we believe that your nomination will be eminently satisfactory.

In your talents, devoted for much of your life to the studies proper to a statesman; in your experience as a Senator of this State; in your large acquaintance with public men and public affairs, both at home and abroad, and in your integrity of character we find a combination of qualifications for our Representative in Congress, which would make your nomination most acceptable to our community without distinction of party, and render your election, if nominated, morally certain.

Awaiting your reply, and trusting it may be favorable to our wishes, we remain, very respectfully yours.

[Here follow over four hundred signatures.]

MR. PUTNAM'S REPLY.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you are pleased to ask me to allow the presentation of my name to the County Convention for its consideration as a candidate for Congress. I have read it with deep sensibility, and have no power to interpret to you my grateful sense of its more than kind words.

It is known to several of you that I have had no expectation or desire of being a candidate for that office. Regarding it, as I do, one of the most honorable as well as most responsible of all our public trusts, there were reasons, wholly of a personal character, for this disinclination. Your communication has led me seriously to consider the whole question, both in its contingent and absolute relations. If I were in full health, I should not hesitate; as it is, I shall leave it to your discretion.

I recognize among you many with whom the best years of my manhood have been associated in personal and political relations; and it is a source of the highest gratification to me to know that my long absence from the country has led to no abatement of our reciprocal sympathies, and to no difference of opinion on the great national questions that now occupy the public attention. If you shall be disappointed in the result of your movement, I shall find most ample compensation in the possession of your confidence and esteem.

Responsive to your suggestion, I will say that I do "heartily sympathize with the principles and purposes of the party, as manifested in the reconstruction policy of Congress, and as promulgated in the platform of the late Chicago Convention." Believing that Congress, and Congress alone, was vested with the rightful power to determine the conditions of the restoration of the late rebel States to the enjoyment of franchises in the Union, I think it would have committed an act of national suicide had it failed to take ample security for the future in its plan of reconstruction. And of all unstatesmanlike views ever propounded, I think that the chief which insists that when the rebels were exhausted in the field they could interpose the Constitution they had fought four years to destroy between them and the defensive policy of the Government, and return unconditionally, to attempt to gain by legislative strategy and political tactics what they had failed to gain by war. How fatal such a policy would have been, we may judge by the defiant tone of the late rebel leaders, who declare that secession was no failure, and that not only will they overthrow the whole reconstruction policy of the Government, but, through Democratic ascendancy, secure and perpetuate the principles which seemed to go down with the overthrow of their armies.

I know no more true or worthy representatives of Republican principles than Gen. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Your names are a guarantee, gentlemen, that "if nominated I will not be the candidate of a clique." I thank you for what you say in this connection. If there are "cliques" I am a stranger to them, and I would consent to no relation to the Congressional office except upon the broad basis you suggest. Any other would degrade your Representative, whoever he might be, to the tool of a cabal, pledged to comparatively insignificant private interests and aspirations. The Republican Party is the crystalization of the principles of equal justice to all men, and the brotherhood of all races who call God "Father!" And to those principles alone, wherever I can find them, will I give my political allegiance.

I have the honor, gentlemen, to be very truly yours,

JAMES O. PUTNAM,

To Messrs. Samuel F. Pratt, John Greiner, Jr., P. S. Marsh, S. S. Guthrie, M. Hazard, E. S. Prosser, S. V. R. Watson, E. E. Hazard, and others.

Youthful Frolics of Lord Brougham.

It is not generally known that the late Lord BROUGHAM was a Freemason, and that the remote Hebridean Island of Lews, or Lewis, can claim the distinction of being the place where he was enrolled a "brother of the mystic tie." The name of HENRY BROUGHAM appears in the records of the Fortrose Lodge of Stornoway, under the date of Aug. 21, 1799, when BROUGHAM was in his twenty-first year. On that day he was admitted a Master Mason, along with CHARLES STEWART (one of the Bute family,) ROBERT CAMPBELL (late of Islay,) and JOHN P. STROUD (an English gentleman.) The most illustrious of this group was then at the Scottish bar, and the other three gentlemen had joined him in a cruise in a yacht known as the *Mad Brig*. The fact of their becoming Freemasons at such a time, and in so distant and obscure a place as Stornoway then appeared, must have originated in one of the wild freaks or "high jinks" then not uncommon with the choice spirits at the bar and their associates. It is a stock of anecdote of the lodge, that when BROUGHAM was initiated, he emphatically demurred to one of the conditions, offering cogent reasons for remaining free, and completely posing, by his volubility and powers of argument, the simple minded brethren who sought to bind him. At that time Stornoway, now grown to a considerable town, only contained thirty or forty houses, including two or three humble inns, in which, however, Cognac and genuine Schiedam could be obtained. One of these hostelries was kept by a person named CRIGHTON, a rather fine-looking man, but whose knowledge of the world was limited to the island of which he was a native, and whose mind must have partaken largely of the superstitions of the place and time, for he was a firm believer in the second-sight and in every description of ghostly agency. The "Mad Brig" party, having taken up their quarters at CRIGHTON's house, were not long in discovering that the character and peculiarities of their host only required to be drawn out to afford an infinite fund of amusement. One night they invited CRIGHTON to become their guest, and they sought to outdo each other in relating stories of diablerie and horror, with anecdotes of their own prowess and desperate valor, all of which the credulous host greedily devoured. When his fears and wonderment were sufficiently excited BROUGHAM abruptly addressed him: "Mr. CRIGHTON, these gentlemen and myself have set out an expedition in the brig which you see in the harbor for the noble purpose of succoring damsels in distress and vindicating their honor. It has come to our knowledge—whether by means of dreams, second sight, or special information, does not matter—that you have led a very gay and immoral life, too often fatal to female innocence. It is unnecessary for me to dwell on the heinousness of your conduct. (Here he turned round and exclaimed, 'CAMPBELL, bring the pistols.') But, of course, you must make due atonement." The pistols were brought, and looking out to the inn yard, BROUGHAM said, "See that cock now strutting so proudly among his paramours; soon shall his career close!" And, firing his pistol, he shot the unoffending chanticleer dead. "You perceive, Mr. CRIGHTON," he added, "I never miss my aim. Not, however, to be severe on one who has entertained us so well, and supplied us with such excellent cognac, we shall be content if you go down on your knees and promise faithfully to relate all your love adventures and deceptions practised on the fair sex since the days of youth—and, remember we have the means of ascertaining falsehood, so beware!" The poor landlord, not knowing what to make of his wild customers, made a show of dropping on his knees, and promised to comply with the strange request, which he did in all sincerity, running over the story of his life, like Othello, even from his boyish days, while his tormentors listened with mock gravity, occasionally interposing questions and remarks. Ridiculous and incredible as this incident may appear, we believe it is substantially true and correct as here related.—*Inverness Courier.*

THE RUSSIANS IN BOKHARA.

Details of the Campaign—Political and Other Advantages Gained.

From the London Saturday Review, Aug. 8.

In many respects the late details of Russian doings in Central Asia are not of much interest. The fact of Russian predominance over a certain area, whether made good by actual possession or not, is now so certain that the particular events of the conquest are of less consequence. It is not easy to take a lively concern in the treacheries, real or alleged, of BABA-BEK or HUSSEIN-BEK, or SADYK, and the like District Governors of guerrilla chiefs with whom the Russians are at strife. Nor have the Russians yet encountered an opponent like ABD-EL-KADER or SCHAMYL, whose personal achievements and character could infuse that element of romance which is now wanting in their narratives. There is, nevertheless, sufficient reason for looking at the details. If the fact of conquest be worth regarding in Indian interests, as is now generally admitted, the manner and order of its accomplishment—the difficulties met with, the means employed to overcome them, and the immediate ends of certain movements—are all matters on which it is expedient to have light. It is in this view that we propose describing the campaign of the present season, which telegrams and reports, we may add, have helped to obscure not a little. On the one side, there have come from India, mixed up with an element of truth, a great many reports which were either premature or exaggerated. It may be doubted even whether the first Indian report of the fall of Samarcand was based on intelligence of the actual fact. The event occurred on the 14th of May, but the Indian telegram was dated the 25th, and the interval was hardly sufficient for the transmission of news between Samarcand and Bombay. It is certain enough that the Sovereign of Bokhara was not killed in the first engagement, as the Indian news asserted. On the other hand, the Russian Press appears equally to have erred with the Indian in announcing the fall of Bokhara. Here, again, the report may only have been premature, but it is clear that the event had not happened at the time when it must have happened if the first reports were true.

We need only remind our readers very briefly of the events which preceded the outbreak of hostilities. The main cause of difference from the beginning was the position in Bokara which the Russians took up so far back as November, 1866. At the end of that year the impulse of the victory of Irdjar carried them out of the Valley of the Jaxartes, across the mountain barrier which separates Bokhara from Kokand, and well into the heart of Bokhara itself, the advanced posts of Djuzak and Yani-Kurgan being within a few miles of Samarcand, the second city of the State. The pressure of a Foreign Power in such a position could not but provoke resistance. Nor did the Russians appear to us to have been otherwise forbearing. They claimed the whole territory belonging to the District Governments of Bokhara in which their advanced posts were placed, and this led them in the Spring of the present year to attempt establishing a fort in the hills which flank the road between Samarcand and the capital. The whole Valley of the Zer-Affshan, which is the main part of the State, would thus have been held at their mercy; a couple of days' march from their own lines would have carried them to Bokhara as well as Sarmarcand. More than this, the terms of peace which they offered included the right of Russians to purchase the soil of Bokhara, and the right of Russians settled in Bokhara to have all their causes tried by Russian Consuls. With such a treaty, and with the Russians in the position they occupied, the independence of Bokhara would have been virtually at an end. This being the case, the refusal of Bokhara to make peace, and the lawlessness and anarchy on the frontier which the Emir and his subordinate Governors encouraged, are points of very secondary interest, though principally insisted on in the detailed Russian accounts of the events which preceded the campaign. In the diplomatic mist there raised, nevertheless, an occasional fact is to be distinguished. One is the acknowledgment that the boundary asked by the Russians would have brought their lines near to Bokhara and Samarcand in the way we have described. This is what is meant by the statement that west of Yani-Kurgan the frontier proposed was the watershed of the Nura-Tau range, which is the northern wall of the Zer-Affshan Valley. Another fact distinguishable is the desertion to the Russians of a party of Affghans who had been in the service of Bokhara. The event occurred toward the end of April, a few weeks only before the Russian march on Samarcand, and was preceded by an engagement between the Affghan troops and those of the District Governor under whom they were placed—the latter getting the worst of it, and losing two guns and 284 prisoners to the deserting band. The cause of the Affghan secession is stated to have been bad payment; but, whatever the cause, the significance of the fact is of course in the proof which it furnishes of Russian proximity to India. Bokhara and Affghanistan are neighbors, and just as Russia in Kokand came into contact with Bokhara, so she may in Bokhara come into contact with Affghanistan. In other words, she enters into immediate relations with the neighbor of India, and thus comes within the sphere of Indian politics. The Affghan leader is stated to have been ISKANDER KHAN, son of AZIM KHAN, one of the rival Affghan chiefs, and on the mother's side grandson of DOST MAHOMMED. The Affghans who went over were probably not more than three or four hundred in number, and only a portion of them have since been fighting through this campaign under the Russian standard. Still it affords food for reflection that, as the Russians approach Affghanistan, a grandson of DOST MAHOMMED should unite his force to theirs, however small it be, and form in the Russian army the nucleus of a contingent of what may be called Affghan Cossacks.

The campaign opened toward the middle of May by a march on Samarcand, to which at Yani-Kurgan the Russians were very near. The motive was the assembling of a large hostile force in advance of Samarcand, from which an attack was apprehended. It was deemed desirable to defeat and disperse it before it gained much size and momentum. The move was so far completely successful. Less than two days' march brought the Russian column to the enemy's position—some high ground on the left bank of the Zer-Affshan, covered by the river in front. In spite of an attempt to delay the Russians by a flag of truce, the battle was instantly commenced. The main part of the force was formed in line to attack the position in front, a small detachment only being sent to clear the right flank from the enemy. In all, twenty-one companies of infantry, with about twenty guns and nearly 1,000 Cossacks—not a very large force altogether—took part in the attack. The enemy were of course much more numerous, but, equally of course, defeat was inevitable, in spite of the great strength of their position. Advancing waist-deep across several arms of the river, and then struggling over half a mile of muddy soil or morass under the cross-fire of the enemy, the Russians at length reached the foot of the hill, and charged up the heights. The enemy fled in hot haste as they approached, but they were all too much exhausted to engage in the pursuit. Thus the army of Bokhara escaped without much loss, and without being completely broken up; and this fact qualified a good deal the decisiveness of the Russian victory. The camp and baggage, with some guns, fell into their hands; their own loss was trifling, and the people of Samarcand, shutting their gates on their own army, surrendered the city without a blow the following day; but the army of Bokhara survived to give a good deal of trouble. Samarcand was none the less a splendid prize. The modern city is poor and squalid, and the inhabitants few—Vambery estimating the regular residents at no more than 20,000; but there are many buildings and ruins to attest its ancient greatness. The Russians have toiled painfully for years to be able to snatch such a prize in the heart of Tartary, but still they have won at length "silken Samarcand," the renowned capital of Timour, the traditional capital of Central Asia—the spot in all those regions which gives prestige and suzerainty to its possessor, and really the most central point strategically, being situated in the heart of a rich district, and forming the point where the main roads from the Oxus to the Jaxartes converge. It is curious to read that not three months ago a Russian General entered this famous city with an Affghan band for his escort, and amid "demonstrations of joy" from the inhabitants, fanatical Mahommedans though they be. This last feature is, indeed, specially worthy of notice. A holy war has been preached against the Russians throughout Central Asia; a formidable amount of fierce fanaticism has been developed in resisting them; yet they allege, and apparently with some truth, that their presence is welcomed in the cities. The only explanation is that religionism is not what it was even in so isolated a region as Turkestan was only a few years ago; that it is tempered by a secular spirit, and that multitudes tolerate the infidels whom fate has thrust on them for the sake of the solid advantages of order and strong Government. Even the fanatics do not offer themselves to be slaughtered with the recklessness of earlier times, but mingle discretion with their valor, and when beaten submit.

With the fall of Samarcand the troubles of the campaign began. The natural supposition was that the City of Bokhara, about 120 miles to the west and in the same river-valley, would be the next point; but the whole country about Samarcand was in arms, and its subjugation was found to be necessary as the basis for further operations. Accordingly, on the 18th of May, four days after occupying Samarcand, a detachment was sent northward to seize and destroy the fortress of Tchilek, a task which was accomplished without any resistance. The next movement was more serious. About twenty miles to the southeast, amid the lower spurs of the hills which buttress the great table-land of Central Asia, lay a fortress called Ourgout, reported to be impregnable, the occupation of which by an enemy could not but be a continual menace to Samarcand. It was a point from which Samarcand could be easily attacked, and yet it was too strong to be assailable by any garrison likely to be left in Samarcand in ordinary times. The reduction of this fortress was therefore the next thing attempted, and for that purpose a strong column—comprising about a third of the active army—left Samarcand on the 23d of May, and reached the neighborhood of Ourgout on the 25th. The Governor of the fortress, although he had 6,000 men under him, expected reinforcements, and attempted to temporize; but in vain. The order was given for the assault, which was in the end successful, but only after a tedious fight—the Bokharians barricading the gardens and roads outside the town, and only yielding inch by inch in a hand-to-hand contest. Ourgout taken, a place named Kara-Tepe, lying south or southwest of Samarcand, about the same distance as Ourgout, and important as commanding one of the roads to the southern provinces of Bokhara, was the next point. As the enemy from these southern districts was said to be mustering largely, a rather stronger column was dispatched than the one which had gone to Ourgout. The issue was a great battle and a great victory. The enemy, numbering 15,000 men, were totally broken up, flying in various directions, and leaving 1,000 men on the field. The Russian loss was only four or five men killed, and thirty-four wounded. Meanwhile, also, another column of yet greater strength had been dispatched in a westerly direction—that is, toward Bokhara—and in the beginning of June it encountered no little opposition. The town of Katy-Kurgan was occupied without opposition, and a camp formed there in the end of May; but by the 8th of June masses of the enemy assembled in the neighborhood, to the number of 20,000 and even 30,000 men. They were repulsed in various attacks; but so grave did the situation become, that on the 11th Gen. KAUFMANN marched in great haste from Samarcand to the assistance of his troops, with a fresh column nearly as strong as the first. Indeed, the only troops left in Samarcand were four companies of sappers, with two cannon. His force in the field, however, enabled Gen. KAUFMANN to beat the enemy. Sallying from Katy-Kurgan on the 14th with a column of eighteen companies of infantry, (one Affghan,) six sotnie of cavalry (one Affghan) and fourteen guns, he met the enemy at Zera-Boulas, eight miles from Katy-Kurgan, their forces comprising 6,000 infantry, 15,000 cavalry, and the same number of guns as the Russians. The hostile artillery was quickly enough accounted for, and a great disaster inflicted. Not more than 1,000 infantry afterward rallied at Kermineh, on the road to Bokhara. The Russian loss, as usual, was trifling. Severe as it was, this last action on the part of the Bokharians was, however, only a feint. The calculation of one or two of the leaders, who were all fighting for their own hand, hardly any mention being made of the Emir, was that, while the Russians were all occupied in the field, the garrison of Samarcand might be surprised. This was very nearly done. The town itself was easily occupied, and the Russians shut up in the citadel, the inhabitants joining the besiegers in attempting to drive out the very men whom they had received a month before with "demonstrations of joy." Apprised of what was going on, Gen. KAUFMANN returned on Samarcand by forced marches and raised the siege, dispersing the enemy as well as dislodging them from the town. So critical, however, had affairs been in the citadel, that even the sick and wounded in hospital, who were able to fire a shot or handle a sword, were called out to fight on the ramparts or in the sorties that were made.

Such is a narrative of the campaign to nearly the end of June, and it throws some light, we think, on the Russian position. The force in the field, though larger than in any former campaign, has been weak enough for the task. On this account the momentum of the first onset was not sufficient for sweeping the Zer-Affshan valley and occupying Bokhara as well as Samarcand. And, once in the latter city, the Russians have only held their ground. The various other towns which were occupied, except, perhaps, Katy-Kurgan, have been abandoned, and the enemy, though often defeated, has not been annihilated. His troops would rather seem to be endowed with a strange vitality, yielding at every Russian blow, and assembling for a fresh engagement when a few days have passed. This is plainly a most wearisome and dangerous warfare for a small force like that which Russia employs. Considering that all this happens when the general garrison of Turkestan, owing to the extent of country held, has been largely increased, it is not astonishing that newspapers like the Moscow *Gazette* should be talking of the heavy burdens which these conquests impose—should be finding out that whatever profit may be derived a year or two hence, and be in prospect afterward, the gain in the meantime is only of a loss. The narrative equally explains what view must be taken of the peace alleged to have been made between Russia and Bokhara. Peace or no peace, the Russians cannot be very comfortable where they are. They have not crushed their enemies as they must desire, and they cannot but apprehend daily a renewal of attacks which are all the more irritating because the assailant is somewhat intangible to their feeble numbers. The Emir of Bokhara must likewise be fearful lest the Russians should be only signing a truce, and mean to pick a quarrel when their numbers have been increased. Nor will his temper be improved by having to pay so large a sum of smart-money as half a million of roubles. In any case, the boundary between the Russian Empire and Bokhara will be highly unsatisfactory, whether or not the Russians abandon the towns they have lately taken. That they will abandon Samarcand, almost the only one they have held as well as taken, is nevertheless highly improbable. In either case the frontier line will be in a thickly-peopled part of Bokhara, with no natural division to part the two neighbors; the Russians will have no easy task in checking "brigandage" across the open line, and as the Emir has little power over his subordinates, pretexts for war will be perpetually furnished. Moreover, as we have already pointed out, the Russian pressure on Bokhara will be overwhelming, so that that State can retain no genuine independence. The whole circumstances are such that we cannot but look for an early resumption of hostilities. For the moment the fear of embarrassment may prevail in Russian counsels, and this may have been an inducement to conclude a nominal peace; but having intruded so far, and intricately entangled themselves, there is no alternative between total retirement, which is hardly now to be thought of, and the formal completion of the virtual conquests they have made.

Unpardonable Ruse of a Smoker.

From the Hamilton (Ont.) Times, Aug. 18.

On Friday last a large party of excursionists from Goderich, Clinton, Mitchell, Stratford and other places in the West came down over the Grand Trunk to this city. There was no smoking car on the train, and lovers of the "weed" were therefore greatly annoyed. In order to enjoy this luxury in comfort, a lawyer named WOODS, a resident of Stratford, it is said, perpetrated what he considered a huge joke, but which was in reality a very small and very mean transaction. Entering one of the cars, filled with Goderich people, to whom he was unknown, he shouted in a tone of authority, "All ladies in this car are requested to take seats in one of the forward cars." Thinking he was an official of the Company, the innocent though obliging people immediately got up and went in search of seats elsewhere. The train was in motion at the time, and as many of the ladies had parcels to look after and some even had children in their arms, it was with much difficulty and no small danger that they moved from car to car. They also experienced considerable trouble in finding seats, the cars being well filled. As soon as the ladies had all left the car, the individual who had perpetrated this ungentlemanly act pulled out his pipe with the remark, "Now, boys, you can smoke away, the women have all gone." He and his companions thus seated themselves comfortably in the places from which the ladies had been driven, and smoked away in ease during the remainder of the journey. On discovering that they had been deceived, the ladies of course were furious.

Gen. Grant's Thoughtfulness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1868.

As "straws show which way the wind blows," so from minor acts of public men we may sometimes get a clue to their personal character. A Tennessee family, who had been driven from their home on account of their loyalty at the outbreak of the war, learned, while living in this City (New-York) that a young relation had enlisted in the Southern cause, and had been captured by Gen. GRANT at Belmont. Anxious to know the truth, the wife of the loyal Tennesseean wrote to Gen. GRANT, making various inquiries, and declaring that she would be better pleased to learn that the lad was a prisoner in Union keeping than a soldier in the Confederate ranks. To her surprise an immediate answer came in Gen. GRANT's own hand. The following is a copy of the letter, which explains itself. It will be seen that even while engaged in organizing his troops and otherwise occupied in present duties and prospective campaigns, the General found time to reply personally to such inquiries as the one already spoken of.

B.

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 26, 1861.

Mrs. ——, No. 95 West Forty-eighth-street:

MY DEAR MADAM: Yours of the 20th inst., inquiring after your brother, who is with Gen. CHEATHAM in the Southern army, and expressing a hope that he may be a prisoner with me is just received.

The loyal sentiments breathed forth in your letter, make me regret that I can give you no satisfactory information on the subject. Over one hundred and fifty prisoners were brought away from the battle of Belmont, some twenty-five or more of whom professed to be Union men, forced by circumstances to enter the Southern army. All these were released and allowed to go their way. The remainder were returned to the Confederates in exchange for our wounded, many of whom were necessarily left upon the field, and fell into the hands of the enemy.

I do not know the names of the prisoners taken, and think but few of them belonged to Gen. CHEATHAM's Brigade. It is therefore impossible that Mr. B. is in our hands.

I am, Madam, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

Discussion on the Finances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I ask the favor of room for the following: I wish to find an opponent, of some reputation as a writer, or lecturer, or financier, who will discuss, in writing, the question of the payment of the Five-twenty bonds, and the question of the fulfillment of the pledge that the customs duties shall be devoted to the payment of the interest and principal of them; the discussion, when satisfactorily written, to be read before audiences, or otherwise made public, as may be agreed. I propose to maintain:

First—That the faith of the nation is pledged to pay the bonds in gold, and to adjust the tariff for revenues without lessening its productiveness, by either low duties to favor free trade, or high duties to favor protection. *Second*—That the Democratic managers, in declaring for payment in paper, have committed a crime which ought never to be pardoned; for which their organization ought to be destroyed so thoroughly that no man who has assented to that declaration shall ever get any office, or be tolerated in any association that attempts to influence public affairs. *Third*—That the Republican managers, in making a declaration which can be accepted by repudiators as expressing their policy, have shamefully perilled the honor of the nation; and their organization ought to be purged of its repudiators, or else destroyed, as soon as possible after it has served the purpose of destroying the wholly infamous Democratic organization. *Fourth*—That certain protectionists, in urging duties for protection so high as to be nearly prohibitory and to lessen the revenue, are abetting repudiation and greatly damaging the public credit, most of them without intending such effects; but some of them deliberately intending the payment of the debt in greenbacks, and the sacrifice of the national honor and well-being to their own interests. *Fifth*—That the continuance of the Legal-tender notes, and an equal acquiescence in them by both parties, is a national disgrace, and the main cause of the low state of the public credit. As our bonds sold on the 19th, the purchasers, if honestly paid, will get on their investment 8.1 per cent. simple interest, paid half-yearly, and 1.64 per cent. compound interest at the end of twenty years, making 9.74 per cent. interest; while at the same date English consols yielded only 3.19 per cent. on the money paid for them—less than a third of the interest yielded by ours; and if the public credit be reëstablished, our loans made at lower rates, and the 6 per cents paid sooner, the rate of interest will be higher—10.18 per cent. if paid in 15 years, 11.4 if in 10 years, and 17.7 per cent. if paid in five years from date; and the interest of the Government will be promoted by paying them as soon as money can be borrowed at 4 or even 5 per cent. *Sixth*—That the greenbacks can be redeemed by compound interest notes, at 4 per cent.; the notes being receivable for all but customs duties—*when not seriously inconvenient*; and these notes will soon be at par with gold, *if* the repudiators be purged out of the Republican Party, and the Democratic organization be signally beaten and put below all hope of further disgracing the nation.

I am a free-trader, and have voted for the Democrats except when the candidates have been disreputable or incompetent. As a free-trader, I now denounce the Democratic managers as the worst enemies of the nation, whom free traders cannot support without infamy.

J. K. FISHER,
No. 30 Broadway.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion." PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

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MARRIED.

NOBLE—DE HASS.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, at St. John's Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, CHARLES H. NOBLE, Esq., to Miss LAVINIA F., daughter of Dr. Wills De Hass.

DIED.

ALTHOF.—At Tapan, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, ELLA, second daughter of Louis and Alimer Althof, aged 5 years.

AMORY.—At Fond du Lac, Wis., on Sunday, Aug. 16, JAMES AMORY, late of this City.

BATES.—WILLIAM EZRA, infant child of Joseph D. and Hannah Maria Bates.

Funeral at 2 o'clock this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at No. 21 3d-st., South Brooklyn.

BACON.—At Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 19, NANCY S. BACON, relict of the late George Bacon, of New-York, aged 75 years.

BAILEY.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, at his residence, No. 94 Rivington-st., Major JOHN D. BAILEY.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

BONNEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 18, after a short illness, BENJAMIN WEST BONNEY, in his 66th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 18 West 14th-st. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment. A special train will leave the Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st., at 2:20 P. M.

CASEY.—At Middletown, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 16, SUSAN CHANDLER, wife of the late James Casey, aged 87 years.

DICKINSON.—At Lake Tahoe, Cal., on Tuesday, Aug. 18, (his 19th birthday,) CHARLES M., son of J. B. and Almira Dickinson.

DUPIGNAC.—On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 20, after a short illness, HARRY J. DUPIGNAC, eldest son of James B. and Eliza Dupignac, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and of the Active Base Ball Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Washington-square M. E. Church, 4th-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FABER.—On Thursday, Aug. 20, at New-Preston, Conn., REGENALD E., infant son of G. W. and Angelica Faber, New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GORDON.—On Monday, Aug. 17, WILLIAM GORDON, aged 72 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 327 West 50th-st., on Friday, the 21st inst., at 11 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to St. Paul, Minn., for interment.

GIHON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, at Whitestone, L. I., DUNCAN C., infant son of John and Mary Gihon.

HEPBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 20, of cholera infantum, LAURA, only child of Peter A. and Ella S. Hepburn, aged 1 year, 8 months and 22 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 15 Tompkins-place, between Clinton and Court and Harrison and Degraw sts.

LEONARD.—In Harlem, at the residence of her nephew, R. E. De Mille, CATHARINE LEONARD, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, and of her brother, (the late John Leonard,) are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., without further invitation.

MEYER.—At Hastings, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, FRANCENA MEYER, sister of the late Augustus Van Courtlandt.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. Train leaves 30th-st., New-York, at 11½ A. M.; returning, leaves Yonkers at 3:28 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot upon the arrival of the 11:30 A. M. train from New-York.

POWELL.—At Fort Stevenson, Dacotah Territory, on Wednesday, June 10, Col. A. M. POWELL, U. S. Army.

His funeral will take place at the Congregational Church, Stamford, Conn., on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, CARRIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Carrie M. and Nathan W. Smith, aged 5 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 200 West 46th-st.

SMITH.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Maddock, No. 82 Montgomery st., JANET, wife of Charles Smith, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 118 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TOMPSON.—At Portsmouth, N. H., on Sunday, Aug. 16, HENRY RICHARDS, aged 1 year and 6 months, only son of George and Louise A. Tompson, and grandson of Samuel Williams, Esq., New-York.

VAN DEUSEN.—At Mott Haven, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, ANNA M. VAN DEUSEN, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Concord-st., near College-av., on Friday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M. The remains will be taken to Claverack for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,
And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

AUG. 12, 1868.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF-HELP FOR young men, who, having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. If benefited, return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS READY THIS DAY.

I. PETER SIMPLE—Cheap Edition.........$ 40
II. Globe Edition of BURNS.........1 50
III. THE PIRATE.........25
IV. FIGUIER'S INSECT WORLD.........6 00

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 90, 92 AND 94 GRAND-ST., N. Y.
Published This Day.

I.
PETER SIMPLE.
BY CAPT. MARRYAT.

Handsomely printed, from large clear type, on good paper, and of convenient size. With an Illustrated Cover. 1 vol., 12mo, 513 pages. Large type. 40 cents.

This is the second edition of a People's Edition of Capt. Marryat's delightful novels. It will be followed at regular and rapid intervals by others of the series.

MIDSHIPMAN EASY,
being the first volume of the series, just published.

II.
The Globe Edition of the complete
POETICAL WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS,
with Explanatory and Glossarial Notes, and a Life of the Author. By JAMES CURRIE, M. D. Handsomely printed, from large, clear type, on fine tinted paper. One volume, 16mo. Cloth. Price $1 50. Volumes of this series already issued: Dante, Tasso, Butler, Scott, Campbell, and Milton.

III.
THE PIRATE,
being the 13th volume of the Cheap Edition of
THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.
EACH VOLUME ILLUSTRATED.
Price 25 cents each.
To be completed in 25 volumes.

IV.
Figuier's New Work,
THE INSECT WORLD;

Being a popular account of the orders of Insects, together with a description of the habits and economy of some of the most interesting species. From the French of LOUIS FIGUIER. Illustrated with Eleven fine, full-page Engravings, and 553 beautifully printed Wood Cuts. By MM. E. BLANCHARD, DELAHAYE, after REAUMUR, &c. Handsomely printed, from large, bold type, on fine, heavy tinted paper. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $6; Half Calf, extra, $8 50; Full Calf, extra, $10 50.

Already Published, by the same Author.

THE OCEAN WORLD; a Descriptive History of the Sea and its Inhabitants. By LOUIS FIGUIER. Illustrated with 427 Engravings, chiefly designed under the direction of M. Ch. Bévalet, from specimens in the Museums of Paris. 1 vol., 8vo. Beautifully printed in large, clear type, on fine paper. Price, Cloth, $6; Half Calf, extra, $8 50; Full Calf, extra, $10 50.

THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE. By LOUIS FIGUIER. A new edition. The Geological portion carefully revised and much Original Matter added. By HENRY W. BRISTOW, F. R. S., of the Geological Survey of Great Britain. Containing 34 full-page Illustrations of Extinct Animals and Ideal Landscapes of the Ancient World, designed by Riou, and 202 Figures of Animals, Plants and other Fossil Remains and Restorations. One vol., 8vo. 437 pages. Beautifully printed. Cloth, $6; Half Calf, extra, $8 50; Full Calf, extra, $10 50.

THE VEGETABLE WORLD. Being a history of plants with their botanical descriptions and peculiar properties. By LOUIS FIGUIER. Illustrated with 446 engravings, interspersed through the text, and 24 full page illustrations. One vol. 8vo. Cloth, $6; half Calf, $8 50; full Calf, extra, $10 50.

Either of the above sent free by mail, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

READY ON SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 22.
PACKARD'S MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER.

With the following excellent list of articles:
THE MAGDALENS OF NEW-YORK CITY—SHALL THEY HAVE A CHANCE FOR SALVATION? By OLIVER DYER.
THE GRASS-GROWN STILE, (a poem.) By NATHAN D. URNER.
INDUSTRY, THE ONLY TRUE WEALTH. By HORACE GREELEY.
CROWN LITERATURE. By ELIHU BURRITT.
WORK OF THE HEAD AND OF THE HANDS. By GEO. W. BUNGAY.
MR. PARTON AS A PROHIBITIONIST.
THE HEALTH HABITS OF YOUNG MEN. By M. L. HOLBROOK.
NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CHARACTERISTICS.
EDITORIALS, &c.

Of the paper on "The Magdalens of New-York," Mr. Greeley says:

"Mr. Oliver Dyer, who had already done much to expose beneficently the social sores of our City, has an article in the forthcoming (September) issue of *Packard's Monthly* that must command general and salutary attention. It is entitled, 'The Magdalens of New-York City: Shall they have a chance for Salvation?'—and, though it deals with horrible facts, it contains no line, no sentence, that the purest may not read without a blush."

The entire number is superior.
For sale by all newsdealers.
Subscription price $1 a year.
Single copies, 15c. Address
S. S. PACKARD,
No. 937 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE GRANT AND COLFAX BOYS IN BLUE, of Yorkville, met on Wednesday evening, pursuant to call, for the election of delegates to the Central Committee, Surgeon J. F. White in the Chair. The following delegates were elected; John Tregaskis, Jr., Jos. A. Moore, Sigmund Hoffheimer, —— Alman and James F. White. A committee was appointed to confer with the Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue of Harlem in reference to companies for parade, to report at the next meeting.

JOHN TREGASKIS, Jr., Secretary, 32 White-st.

Result of the Kentucky Election—Its Cause and Its Lesson.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 17.

The New-York Seymour papers are making a great noise about the Kentucky election. It is evidence, they claim, of a wonderful revolution. The character of that election, however, is not understood; or, if understood, is not explained. The Democrats carried Kentucky, as everybody who knew anything about the politics of the State expected they would carry it. It was a one-sided affair, and the majority depended upon the number of votes cast. The Republicans made only a feeble effort. They had no hope, and a large proportion of them did not vote. Thus there was no contest, and the election went by default.

The cause of this deserves consideration. There is a reign of terror in Kentucky. There is precisely such a sentiment there as there is in every Southern State, and as the Democratic Party would make everywhere if they had the power. The right of the people to free thought, free discussion and a free ballot is not recognized. There is absolute intolerance. No Republican has any right which a Democrat is bound to respect. In business and in society Union men are ostracized, and on all hands there is a determination to crush them. They are openly threatened with extermination in the event of SEYMOUR's election. In many places Union men are not safe in their lives, and the greatest outrages are often committed against person and property. The democracy of brute force rules the State, and 80,000 majority for STEVENSON means an overwhelming majority against the Union, against law and order, against free ballot, against free speech, against the rights of person and property.

We have said that this is a majority against the Union. The Kentucky idea of Union is a glittering lie. It means despotism—that despotism which has not the compensating advantage of order, or protection for life or property. There can be no Union in this country where the citizen is not safe in his person and property; where he does not enjoy the freedom and protection guaranteed by our Constitution; and where laws for the punishment of a crime are a dead letter. There can be no Union where perjured Judges sit upon the benches, and justice is a solemn mockery. There can be no Union until the laws are recognized, and until the citizen, so long as he obeys the laws, shall feel, and be absolutely free to go and come when and wherever he pleases. Therefore, as these things cannot be done in Kentucky, there is no Union there. Anarchy has virtually taken the place of law, and for MAN, who is not a Democrat—*i. e.* a rebel Democrat—there is no safety.

We have now before us a letter from a native-born citizen of Kentucky, whose gray-haired father is also a citizen of the State—talented, virtuous and to be respected at that, whose wife and ancestors are also natives of Kentucky, and all of whom occupied a high social position in the community, but who are now condemned because they are not Democrats—from the man thus described we have, we say, a letter asking for employment north of the Ohio River. His business has been destroyed because of his politics, and for himself, his wife and his children, he seeks shelter and work in a State where difference of opinion is tolerated, where the law is protection, and where personal rights are guaranteed and insured to every citizen, whether he be from the East or West, the North or South.

For these reasons there is a lesson in the Kentucky election. It shows the spirit that animates the rebel Democracy. It warns the people that this spirit must be crushed if it is expected to have a restored Union, based upon the principles of the Constitution. Either this spirit or liberty must perish. This was the issue of the war. It is the issue now. The victory of the bullet was on the side of liberty. We must see that the victory of the ballot is on the same side, if we would preserve liberty.

The Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court.

From the Atlanta New Era, Aug. 14.

Ex-Gov. JOSEPH E. BROWN has been nominated by Gov. BULLOCK, and confirmed by the Senate, Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench of Georgia. There can be no question of the fitness of Judge BROWN for the position. He is one of the finest jurists in the State. He has an evenly-balanced mind, that has made the law its life-time study, and the law has no sounder exponent than he. It is needless, however, to mention his qualifications. He is as well known personally and politically as any man in the State. He has a reputation that is by no means circumscribed by the State limits, and wherever he is known he is honored as an earnest, patriotic, Christian gentleman. As Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench he will dignify his office and pronounce nothing but righteous decisions. He is a man of great firmness of character, and will dare to do what he conceives to be just and right in spite of all the opposition that can be brought against him.

Judge WARNER will, we presume, be retained in the Judiciary, either upon the Supreme Bench or elsewhere. We have an intense admiration for this excellent gentleman and eminent lawyer, and we feel that the State cannot spare him from the Judiciary. He is a gentleman who retains the respect and esteem of all parties, for he is a good man as well as a wise one.

A PANTHER.—The Susquehanna *Independent* is informed that a panther inhabits the dense woods along the line of the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad between the village of Osborn Hollow and the tunnel, in the town of Colesville. It has been seen several times by the men employed on the railroad. One of the farmers residing in the neighborhood has lost several sheep recently, and the panther has been charged with the theft. The animal is described as being very large.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 20, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	113	113¾	5-20 C., '67....	108	108⅛
Coupon, 1881....	113¼	....	5-20 C., '68....	107⅞	108⅛
5-20 Reg., '62....	108¼	108⅝	10-40 Registered.	103⅞	104
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113	113¼	10-40 Coupon.....	103⅞	104⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅞	109	Gold..............	143⅝	143¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅛	108⅜			
Jan. & July....	107⅞	108			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 40-year 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds for sale at 80 and interest, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 237, 336, 189, 102, 248, 391, 225, 296, 400, 2, 466, 588, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 165, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company
Payable May 1, 1898,

Interest at the rate of seven per cent, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.
R. G. ROLSTON, President,
No. 26 Exchange-place.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 21st inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $3,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC GAS COMPANY.

TRUSTEES:

WM. H. FOSTER, Second Vice-President Central National Bank.
GEO. W. SAVAGE, President International Fire Insurance Company.
GEO. ADLARD, Manager Queen Fire Insurance Company.
LINDLEY MURRAY, President Empire City Fire Insurance Company.
RICHARD A. READING, President City Fire Insurance Company.
GEO. T. HAWS, President Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, ALONZO C. RAND,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH, LESTER M. CLARK,
J. NEWTON SEARS, CARLOS PIERCE.

President, W. H. FOSTER. Secretary, THOMAS BLAND.
Vice-President, J. NEWTON SEARS. Treasurer, S. S. WOOD, JR.

The NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC GAS COMPANY has been organized for the manufacture and sale of works under the Rand Patents, for supplying illuminating gas.

The Company is prepared to supply works of all sizes for dwellings, factories, hotels, &c.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, No. 34½ Pine-st. T. BLAND, Secretary.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.
CAPITAL $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.

OFFICERS:

A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wau-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, on application to
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BRANCH OFFICE,
NO. 704 BROADWAY.

Fire and Life Insurance of every description effected at this office—a convenience to up-town residents and merchants. Liberal lines on good risks.
JOHN HONE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.

By order of the Board of Directors.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration and determine as to the propriety of this Company's aiding in the construction of a railroad from Indianapolis, Ind., to some point on the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, in the State of Illinois.

The transfer books will be closed on the evening of Aug. 29, instant, and will be reopened Sept. 10.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.

By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN

Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $3,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $4,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses. THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:

E. D. MORGAN & CO. S. GANDY.
J. H. SWIFT. W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS. A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY. GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL.......................$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868.............. 70,862 24

At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, H. BLYDENBURGH,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JOSIAH H. BURTON,
EDW'D BURCKHARDT, JAQUES GUEDIN,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN, SAM'L M. BECKLEY,
N. W. STUYVESANT, ALEX. M. AGNEW,
WM. BLOODGOOD, RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. F. CARY, JR., WM. H. GEBHARD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS, ROB'T STUYVESANT,
DAVID JONES, JOHN D. BREZ,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, OLIVER K. KING,
EDWARD COOPER, FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
W. D. WADDINGTON, JOHN R. SMITH,
WM. SCHALL, BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, RICHARD M. HARISON,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, W. D. WADDINGTON, for President, and N. W. STUYVESANT, for Vice-President, were unanimously reelected. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED AGAINST purchasing or negotiating the following bonds, stolen from the People's Bank on the 16th inst.: One Northern Central Railroad bond, No. 994, loan 1885, $1,000; five United States 6 per cent. bonds of 1881; Nos. 48,811, 48,812, 48,813, 48,814 and 28,457, for $1,000 each.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL......................$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868............. 70,862 24

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 6th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

INTEREST COMMENCES THE 1ST OF SEPtember on money deposited on or before Sept. 1. 6 per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

LAW SCHOOLS.

YALE LAW SCHOOL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D.D., LL.D., President.
HENRY DUTTON, LL.D., Professor.

Course two years. No preliminary examination.

Students can enter or leave at any time.

The first term commences the eigth Monday after the last Thursday but one of July.

The second term commences the first Monday before the first Wednesday of May.

Fall vacation, eight weeks. Spring vacation, three weeks.

Recess of two weeks, embracing Christmas and New Year.

Tuition first year, $80; second year, $70; less than a year, $10 per month.

Tuition payable in advance, or to be secured, except for satisfactory reasons.

Instruction by lessons and lectures.

Moot courts, exercises in pleadings, and legal disquisitions.

Access to library without extra charge.

Membership for one year of members of the bar, for eighteen months of graduates of colleges, and for two years of all others, entitles to degree of LL.B. from Yale College.

One year and a half of graduates, and two years of all others, entitles, on examination, to admission to New-Haven County Bar.

This by comity usually entitles to admission to the Bar elsewhere.

Application for admission or information can be made to Prof. DUTTON, No. 4 Leffingwell Hall, Church-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.

Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.

For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14 at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2½ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A boarding school for 20 boys. Home comforts and influences; kind care and thorough teaching. The school year will commence Sept. 14.
S. FARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MRS. FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHLAND Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL, for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal: will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 1.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS RICHEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Bay Ridge, L. I., will reopen on FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY

Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.

With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.

A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.

Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.

For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.

Instruction also in the modern languages.

Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 33D-ST., NEW-YORK,
PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
directed by Mr. and Mrs *ELISEE CHARLIER,* will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial,* not a fashionable school.

Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and at the school.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 15th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.

French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.

Boarding School for boys; location of unequaled beauty; terms, $375 per year; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.

Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.

The Fall Term at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., will commence Sept. 8, and continue thirteen weeks.

For catalogue address Rev. O. PERKINS, A.M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, PRINCETON, N. J.

Boys thoroughly prepared for COLLEGE, or for BUSINESS. Next session begins Aug. 26. For circulars address Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MRS. McGEACHY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, St. Mark's-place, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, will open Sept. 15. Application may be made personally, or by letter, as above. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOROughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, NOW LINDEN Hill, at Orange, N. J., near St. Mark's Church, will commence its tenth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Boys enjoy home comforts with rare advantages. Number limited to 12. No day scholars. Address PRINCIPAL, Post box No. 152, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 16.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BURKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

UNION HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, PH. D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY THE CHURCH School Agency, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., New-York, fifty teachers, gentlemen, unmarried, classical scholars and Episcopalians. Also a Parisian lady to teach French and music; and teachers accustomed to military drill.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, England, kinsman and ex-scholar of his college, gives private instructions in all the branches of a collegiate course; highest references. Address CANTAB., University Building, Washington-square, New-York.

A LADY OFFERS HOME AND EDUCATION to two young children. Refers to Mr. CONANT, No. 508 Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR A young ladies' school in Brooklyn. Address G. D., Box No. 5,426 New-York Post Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH LOADER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HARRIS MAYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FLETCHER PLACE, of Madison, in the County of Morris and State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City, County, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES BRYAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK HOYT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Mark Hoyt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1868.
au14-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL L. GRIFFITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Daniel L. Griffith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1868.
au14-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD J. BOECK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Leopold J. Boeck, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, this 6th day of August, 1868.
au7-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS SAMUELS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Marcus Samuels, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.
au7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT W. REYNOLDS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert W. Reynolds, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1868.
au7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. VAN NORTWICK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John D. Van Nortwick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1868.
au7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILSON, THOMAS J. STRONG and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—And further notice is hereby given, That the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupts, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupts, at the same hour and place. Dated New-York, 4th August, 1868.
au7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of EDWARD STONE, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868.
SAMUEL S. SKINNER,
au7-law3wF* No. 447 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC M. MARTIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac M. Martin, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., June 25, 1868.
SIMEON BIRDSALL, of Newburgh, N. Y.,
au7-law3wF Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STEINER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Steiner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868.
CHARLES C. LEEDS, Assignee,
au14-law3wF* No. 293 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,418.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW P. ROBBINS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Matthew P. Robbins, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au14-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBEN W. BALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 29th day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Eben W. Ball, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
EDWARD K. ALBURTIS, Assignee.
au7-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS H. MOOK, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas H. Mook, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au7-law3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROSWELL GRAVES, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, doing business in City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK H. ROONEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Rooney & Lutts, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BARAK CORNELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN G. BREEN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Breen & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 21, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of GEORGE F. CHESTER, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JR., and HENRY R. LYLE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Isaac Dayton, a Referee appointed by order of this Court, made on the 12th day of August, 1868, on the petition of Samuel L. Mitchill, will sell at public auction, at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described lands, stock, interest in claim and judgment and contracts, the same being held and owned by the said petitioner as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: 1. The Lyle Farm, so called, containing upwards of one hundred and three acres, situated in the town of Allegheny, in the County of Venango and State of Pennsylvania. 2. Five undivided sixteenth parts of the White Farm, so called, containing about seventy acres, situated in Harmony Township, in said Venango County. 3. One undivided sixth part of the Guild Farm, so called, containing about one hundred and forty-five acres, situated in said Harmony Township. 4. One undivided half of a strip of seven acres on the north side of the N. F. Stowell Farm, so called, situated in said Alleghany Township. 5. A lot of land containing less than one acre, situated near the Humboldt Refinery, in the town of Cornplanter, in said Venango County, formerly belonging to Thomas Turner. 6. A lot of land, sixty feet square, with frame house thereon, situate on the east side of Washington-street, sixty-four feet north from Pine-street, in Titusville, Crawford County, Penn. 7. Eight thousand six hundred and ninety-four shares of the capital stock of the National Oil Company of New-York; par value five dollars per share. 8. Nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-four shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Petroleum Company; par value ten dollars per share. 9. Five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Webster Petroleum Company; par value five dollars per share. 10. All the right, title and interest held by the said petitioner under and by virtue of an assignment thereof made to him by said bankrupts, in and to a certain claim, and in and to a certain action brought thereon by them and others against John S. Dickerson, Francis A. DeWint, Edgar Read and John W. Jones, upon which a judgment was recovered in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, (Dutchess County,) Dec. 10, 1866, against the said Dickerson, Read and Jones for fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-three dollars, in favor of the plaintiffs, and from which judgment an appeal is now pending. 11. A contract made between the said Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and George C. Carpenter, dated April 26, 1865, for the conveyance of certain lands and leasehold interests on East Hickory Creek and Cherry Run, in said Venango County; recorded in the Recorder's Office of said county, in Deed-book R. R., page 694, and assigned to said petitioner, Sept. 15, 1865. 12. Another contract, between the same parties, as the last above mentioned, and assigned at same date to the said petitioner; the said contract being for the conveyance of the Shaw Farm, so called, situated in said Cornplanter Township, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County in Deed-book R. R., page 695. Said five lots first above-described were mortgaged by said bankrupts to said petitioner by two instruments dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Venango County Feb. 9, 1866, in Mortgage Docket No. 2, pages 388 and 393 respectively; said first-described lot was also mortgaged by said Henry R. Lyle to said petitioner by an instrument dated Feb. 2, 1865, and recorded in said Mortgage Docket No. 2, page 266; said second-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Dec. 2, 1865; said third-described lot was also conveyed to said petitioner by said Henry R. Lyle and his wife by deed dated Oct. 19, 1865; said sixth-described lot was mortgaged to said petitioner by said bankrupts by an instrument dated Feb. 1, 1866, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Crawford County Feb. 8, 1866, in Mortgage Book L, pages 319 and 320, and was also conveyed to said petitioner by said bankrupts by deed dated Sept. 16, 1865. All the right, title and interest of said petitioner (acquired under said instruments and otherwise) and of the said bankrupts and of their assignee in bankruptcy, will be sold, together with said mortgages and contracts. The property will be sold in separate lots as described, and for cash. Complete descriptions of the property can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, and at the law office of George A. Chase, Esq., Titusville, Penn. Also by virtue of a certain other order of the said Court, made in the matter of the said bankrupts on the petition of Elisha W. Chester, I shall, at the same time and place, expose for sale the following described property, held and owned by the said Elisha W. Chester as collateral security for an indebtedness of the said bankrupts, viz.: Two judgements recovered upon the same promissory note in the Superior Court of the City of New-York by the said bankrupts; one May 20, 1865, against John Egerton and Caleb Barstow for four thousand five hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents; the other, March 17, 1866, against Henry W. Barstow, Joshua L. Pope and William F. Barstow for four thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents, which two judgments were assigned to said Elisha W. Chester by the said bankrupts, by assignment dated March 27, 1866. ISAAC DAYTON, Referee.

IN BANKRUPTCY. — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH DINKELSPEIL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joseph Dinkelspeil, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au21-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY. — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN R. TREMAIN, bankrupt.—No. 1,417.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edwin R. Tremain, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1868.
au21-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS.
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
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MARBLE MANTLES.—MIDDLEFIELD Fire and Building Stone Company, No. 1,269 Broadway, between, 31st and 32d sts.

Elegant decorated marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marble of every description so exactly that it is impossible to distinguish them.

Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant colors, columns and pilasters, tiling, &c., &c., at reasonable prices. E. DEMING, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. S. STEWART, 505 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SHIPBUILDING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—For sale, a valuable invention for the prevention of vessels pitching and rolling at sea, keeping sinking vessels afloat, instantaneous removal of barnacles, &c. Terms of license or sale right to American patent on application to J. & W. WEEMS, Perseverance Iron Works, Johnstone, Scotland.

DEFIANCE FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF Safes; also, large and small-sized second-hand office, jewelry and parlor safes, cheap, at the Iron Safe Works, No. 62 Cannon-st., between Delancey and Rivington. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

PILES, PILES, PILES, PILES.—THE CELebrated Spanish remedy for the piles that has cured thousands of our most prominent citizens, for sale at No. 4 New Chambers-st., second floor.
I. DITCHETT.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND eye glasses at No. 169 William-st., near Beekman-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

HIBERNIA	Aug. 22	COLUMBIA	Sept. 12
EUROPA	Aug. 29	CALEDONIA	Sept. 19
IOWA	Sept. 5	BRITANNIA	Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON ... SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax) ... TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP ... SATURDAY, Aug. 29
CITY OF PARIS ... SATURDAY, Sept. 5

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves ... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves ... WEDNESDAY Sept. 23
CHINA leaves ... WEDEESDAY, Sept. 30
Chief cabin passage ... $130
Second cabin passage ... 80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage ... 145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO,
With other first-class steamers building:

MINNESOTA ... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO ... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA ... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN ... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30

From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE ... DUCHESNE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III ... LEMARIE ... SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT ... BOCANDE ... SATURDAY, Oct. 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 22d of August, at 9½ o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 8½ o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA	Aug. 27	TRIPOLI	Sept. 10
ALEPPO	Sept. 3	TARIFA	Sept. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin ... $80 Gold.
Steerage ... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, CUTTING, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 8:30 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on MONDAY, Aug. 24.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 20.
Freight received on and after TUESDAY, 18th.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The steamship GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR Independent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, and THAMES on SATURDAY Aug. 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Sept. 3.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
THE FAVORITE STEAMER
TYBEE,
Capt. DAVID CAULKINS,
Is now receiving freight for Galveston and all points connected therewith, at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, having elegant newly-fitted accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.
The favorite steamer WILMINGTON will succeed the TYBEE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES ... NELSON ... SATURDAY, Aug. 22
MARIPOSA ... KEMBLE ... SATURDAY, Aug. 29
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.
Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st. via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 7 o'clock.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A.M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45, Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

A.—REGULAR SUNDAY BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Karl's Park. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN will leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. till 6:30 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. till 6:30 P. M. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin) ... $1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 17th, 3 P. M.	Monday, 17th, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, 18th, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 19th, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 20th, 4 P. M.	Thursday, 20th, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 22d, 11 A. M.	Friday, 21st, 9 A. M.
Sunday, 23d, 8 A. M.	Saturday, 22d, 6 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1868.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is prepared to receive sealed proposals, until Sept. 1, at 12 M., for furnishing the following-named stamps, required by the act of July 20, 1868, to be used on tobacco and imported cigars:
First—Five hundred thousand stamps of ten different denominations, viz.:
One pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 5 pounds, 10 pounds, 20 pounds, 40 pounds, 50 pounds, 60 pounds and 100 pounds. They must consist of fine steel engraving, difficult of imitation, two and three-fourths inches in length and one inch and three-fourths in width. The 1s, 10s and 100s must vary from each other in color, the 2s must vary from the 20s, the 5s from the 50s, and the 40s from the 60s. They must have an appropriate vignette, and the spaces around the figures must be nicely engraved.
Second—Five hundred thousand stamps of fine steel engraving 1⅜x2⅜ inches in size, with oval corners and a suitable vignette.
Third—One hundred million stamps of fine steel engraving, with an appropriate vignette, and with lathe work designs around the vignette and the printed matter. These stamps are to be of eleven different kinds, of various widths and lengths, as follows:
⅛x15 inches, one kind.
⅛x17 inches, one kind.
⅛x20 inches, two kinds.
⅝x16 inches, two kinds.
⅝x17 inches, one kind.
⅝x19 inches, two kinds.
1x20 inches, two kinds.
Fourth—Five hundred thousand imported cigar stamps of fine steel engraving, with an appropriate vignette, and with lathe work around the vignette and the printed matter. These stamps are to be of five different denominations, of various widths and lengths, as follows:
1x16 inches.
1⅛x18 inches.
1⅛x22 inches.
1⅛x26 inches.
1⅛x34 inches.
The general feature of the several stamps will be prescribed by the department, and drawings or printed designs of them will be furnished by the Commissioner, upon application to all who may apply therefor, with a bona fide intention of bidding for the contract.
Each bid must be accompanied by sample stamps of each and every denomination, and must state the price at which finished stamps will be furnished, of such denominations and at such times as the Commissioner may require; and such price must include the cost of packing the same in a safe and suitable manner for transportation, in packages of such size as shall be directed from time to time and delivering the same to such person or persons as may be appointed to receive them at the warehouse of the manufacturer, or at such other place or places in the city or town where they are manufactured, as the Commissioner may designate.
Each bidder must state in his proposal the time within which, after the completion of a contract with him, he will commence furnishing the stamps, and with what rapidity he will continue to furnish them after he has commenced.
All other things being equal, preference will be given to the bidder who will first furnish stamps in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of the Department.
The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1868.
IMPROVEMENT OF OSWEGO HARBOR, NEW-YORK.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, indorsed "Proposals for Hemlock Timber" will be received at this office until noon of TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, for the following specified hemlock timber and lumber, which must be delivered *on land* near the head of the West Pier at Oswego, as designated by the engineer in charge, so that it can be properly measured and inspected.
The sticks of timber must be sawed, of the best quality, straight, and of the *exact dimensions* specified, or they will not be accepted. The plank may be of the ordinary lengths.
One-eighth of the quantities named must be delivered before the 15th of October, 1868, and the balance before the 15th of May, 1869.
900 sticks sawed timber, each 12 inches square and 30 feet long; 400 sticks sawed timber, each 12 inches square and 21 feet long; 36,000 feet board measure 3 inch plank.
Blank proposals and further information can be obtained at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt.-Col. U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1868.
For the information of those intending to bid for the removal of rocks in Hell Gate, it is necessary to state that the contract will not necessarily be assigned to the lowest or to any bidder. The time which the bidder proposes to consume in performing the work, as well as the character of his proposed mode of operations as to practicability, will likewise be considered in assigning the contract. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—My last advertisement under this head, which appeared in the *Times* of the 19th, is hereby withdrawn and canceled. C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Eng's., Brevet Colonel.
OSWEGO, Aug. 20, 1868.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.
The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.
The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.
The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.
Proposals must state, first, the sum in money asked for the removal of the wreck, the contractor receiving nothing from the proceeds of the material and cargo removed; second, the sum in money asked, the United States waiving in favor of the contractor all its interest in the proceeds of the material and cargo removed.
Proposals to be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.
The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.
No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood, and Roslyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:15 A.M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
SIXTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE OF Scranton Coal, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, 1868.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, 50,000 tons of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9, East River,
3,084 boxes fresh Palermo and Messina Lemons, cargo brig *Nelly Clifford*, from Palermo.

WOODS AND FORESTS.
DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, QUEBEC, June 19, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a sale of Timber Berths in the following Territories, will be held at the places and dates mentioned below, namely:
St. Maurice Territory, at the Crown Timber Office, Three Rivers, on the 2d day of September next.
Lower Ottawa Territory, at the Crown Timber Office, Montreal, on the 16th day of September next.
Upper Ottawa Territory, at the Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, on the 7th day of October next.
The Berths to be offered for sale, and the conditions of sale, can be ascertained at the respective Crown Timber Offices. G. A. BOURGEOIS, Assistant Com'r.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1[illegible], 1868.
The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following-named vessels:
At the United States Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M.:
The MARATANZA, side-wheel steamer, 786 tons.
WINOOSKI, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
PEORIA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
TACONY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
LENAPEE, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
YUCCA, screw steamer, 373 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock M.:
The TALLAHOMA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
AUGUSTA, side-wheel steamer, 1,310 tons.
DON, (iron,) screw steamer, 390 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:
The METACOMET, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
SHAMROCK, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
SASSACUS, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
CHENANGO, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
FLORIDA, side-wheel steamer, 1,261 tons.
HORNET, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 820 tons.
BOXER, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 444 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.:
The ASCUTNEY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons.
NEWBERN, screw steamer, 948 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock M.:
The SENECA, screw steamer, 507 tons.

At New-Orleans, La., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:
The MAHASKA, side-wheel steamer, 832 tons.

At Mound City, Ill., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.:
The GRAMPUS, side-wheel steamer, 300 tons.
PANSY, side-wheel steamer, 50 tons.

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards and Stations.
Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited on the day of sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessels removed from the Navy-yard and Stations within two weeks from the day of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M WETMORE Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-1awto15oct

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK—GREAT BARGAINS.
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

DEWEY'S AMERICAN WINES AND brandy are now taking the lead of all others for medicinal purposes. Sold only at No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP CHANGE.
WM. P. WARD and JOHN F. HENRY have this day retired from the firm of DEMAS BARNES & CO., by mutual consent.
The business of the firm will be continued as usual.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1868. DEMAS BARNES & CO.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-class private boarding-house beautifully situated on the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point; capable of accommodating 100 visitors; newly furnished; now doing a good business. For further particulars inquire at No. 71 Greenwich-st., from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, large tracts of timber and ore lands in the Counties of Essex and Franklin, State of New-York. Streams of water and roads running through portions of the property, and railroads about being constructed in the vicinity. For further particulars apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT PRINCETON, N.J.—FOR SALE OR RENT, furnished, a first-class residence, with modern improvements, pleasant grounds, &c., &c. For particulars inquire of Box No. 40 Princeton, N. J.

HUDSON RIVER FARM OF 70 ACRES, near the City, for sale or to exchange for City property, lots or mortgages. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY TO BE SOLD, as may be agreed upon, most beautifully situate at Bellerive, Switzerland, on the borders of the Lake of Geneva. Address, at Geneva, Mr. GINDROZ, Architect, Rue Bonnivard, No. 2; at Paris, to Messrs. JOHN ARTHUR & CO., Rue Castiglione, No. 10, and to Mr. CHARLOT, Notaire, Boulevart Sebastopol, No. 31.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES, GOOD BUILDINGS, accessible by railroad nine times daily; good water; price $5,500; terms easy and possession. WM. H. NADIN, Millburn, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations.
E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY CONVENIENT HOUSE with 12 rooms, just put in good condition, with water and drain in house and yard; lot 22x100 feet; suitable for one or two families; No. 190 Water-st., four doors above Bridge-st., Brooklyn. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For particulars apply to A. HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—A WOOD-MOULDING, PLANING, sawing and turning mill, together with sash, blind and door factory. Apply to D. H. HILL, on the premises, Washington-st., between Milton and Noble, Greenpoint, L. I.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THE GENTEEL EXtension dwellings Nos. 102 and 104 Ryerson-st.; they have the modern conveniences; in good order and neighborhood; immediate possession. Apply on the premises; $800.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

A.—TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Oscar Coles. For permits apply to I. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN Platt-st., with steam power if desired.
WM. G. CREAMER, No. 15 Platt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Parties who desire rooms during the warmth of September will be taken at reduced rates, on and after 25th of August. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT WATERLOO-PLACE, on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the ocean, near steamboat landing and Rumsom Station of the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad; sea or river bathing; terms reasonable. Address S. P. WYCKOFF, Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS, LARGE AND SMALL, HANDSOMELY furnished, to let, without board, having every modern convenience; suitable for single or party of gentlemen; house first class; locality unsurpassed; references required. Apply at No. 139 East 21st-st., opposite Gramercy Park.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO OR THREE LARGE bedrooms and parlor wanted for the Winter, in a first-class boarding-house, located between 17th and 40th sts., and Madison and 6th avs. Address R., Box No. 4,494 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A few well-furnished rooms to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, at No. 109 (new number) West 13th-st., the fourth house below 6th-av. References exchanged. Also a furnished basement as a doctor's office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

FURNISHED BACK PARLOR—WITH board, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a New-England family; also a reception-room for a physician's office; house first class; reference required. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 5th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms handsomely furnished, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, one large room, No. 353 West 34th-st.

VERY HANDSOME ROOM WITH OR without board, may be had by a family or by a few single gentlemen in the first-class private house No. 29 West 18th-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom and large front room on second and third floors to let, with first-class board, at No. 56 (old number) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND STORY front room to let to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, in a private family; good neighborhood. No. 360 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS—EN SUITE AND singly, to let to gentlemen only, at No. 70 West 4th-st., (new No. 68,) opposite Washington-square. References required.

FIFTEENTH-ST.—GOOD BOARD, WITH pleasant rooms, for gentlemen or a small family. No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SUITE, CONSISTING OF THREE large rooms, first floor, with board; also single rooms; dinner at 6. No. 52 University-place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO rooms, connecting, with or without board. No. 168 West 34th-st.

NO. 73 WEST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms en suite on second and third floors; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 108 WEST 32D ST., NEAR SIXTH-av., furnished room to let with board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to a family, with private table, or to gentlemen, without meals.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 87 HENRY-ST.—Handsome furnished rooms en suite or single to let, with board; house strictly first-class; references.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH-ST.—ROOMS EN SUITE or single, with board.

NO. 125 5TH-AV.—A SECOND FLOOR, WITH private table; also single rooms for gentlemen.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, NO children, a small, neatly furnished house on Brooklyn Heights; no other location desired; rent not to exceed $150 per month; real estate brokers need not apply. Address Post Office Box No. 4,640.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

A PERSON WITHOUT FAMILY, WANTS a first-class dwelling-house, handsomely furnished and well located; prefers one with a family wishing to remain as boarders. Address M., Box 1,864 Post Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.—THE advertiser, a Michigan man, desires an engagement with a first-class house, either dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, or groceries. Has had 18 years of active business experience; is a thorough book-keeper, and understands the collection of accounts, &c., &c.; has good acquaintance in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin; will travel or not, and will sell on commission or salary; can furnish good references. Address Lock Box No. 429 Post-office, Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED TO FORM A PARTNERSHIP with a reliable person, either active or silent, that can furnish $30,000 to $50,000 cash, in an established cotton factorage and commission business in New-Orleans. The house has no liabilities. Address for five days, ORLEANS, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a saddlery and harness shop in a good location, now doing a good business; established over 23 years; terms easy. Apply at No. 331 3d-av., or 181 3d-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
LOTTA ... as ... FIRE FLY.
LOTTA ... as ... FIRE FLY.
LOTTA ... as ... FIRE FLY.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC,
AND A
GREAT CAST,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24,
Fourth week of
FOUL PLAY,
Reproduced with an entire
NEW CAST
AND
BRILLIANT SCENIC EFFECTS.
Box office now open.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 21, AT 8.
NINETY-NINTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. Overture, "Robert le Diable" ... Meyerbeer
2. Waltz, "Rays of Hope" ... Lanner
3. Polka Mazourka, "Ein Herz und ein Sinn" / Polka, "Eingesandt" } Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Masaniello" ... Auber
5. Overture, "Nachklaenge von Ossian" ... Gade
6. Romanza, 7. Scherzo, { from 4th Symphony ... Schumann
8. Finale, "5th Symphony" ... Beethoven
9. Overture, "Nabucco" ... Verdi
10. Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream" ... Lumbye
11. Waltz, "Autumn Roses" ... Strauss
12. March, "Dueppel Storm" ... Piefke
CONDUCTOR ... THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.
ON SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND GALA NIGHT, AND ONE HUNDREDTH CONCERT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
THIRD SEASON—GRAND INAUGURAL NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.
The new and elegant hall, which has been entirely remodeled under the personal supervision of Mr. EDWIN KELLY, will be reopened on Monday evening, August 24, with the largest and most talented company ever assembled, and in novelties never before attempted.
FIRST TIME. LEON'S LAST OPERA BOUFFE * BAR * * BER * * BLU, * WITH GRAND CHORUS MUSIC, LOCAL HITS.
No expense has been spared in the interior arrangements that can conduce to the comfort and convenience of their patrons, and it is hoped that the care and attention devoted to the production of novelties will, as heretofore, merit the approval of the public.
NEW SCENERY. GORGEOUS COSTUMES.
A COMPANY AND ORCHESTRA UNSURPASSED.
Box sheet open at C. L. DITSON's music store, No. 711 Broadway, SATURDAY MORNING.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Benefit of the widow of the late MR. FERD. HAGADORN. Miss LEO. HUDSON, Miss THERESE BERRIE, Miss VICTORIA ROSS, Mr. W. H. WHALLEY and a host of distinguished artists. Three immense pieces. The great BUISLAY FAMILY and BUTLER TROUPE.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

FERRERO'S
APOLLO HALL
AND
LECTURE-ROOM,
BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-EIGHTH ST.,
FOR
BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, PUBLIC MEETINGS and DINNERS, DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, &c.
The above establishment is the largest in the United States—160 feet front on Twenty-eighth-st., and 220 feet on Broadway—will be fitted up in the most elegant style, with every convenience imaginable. Committees are invited to call and judge for themselves.
E. FERRERO, No. 1,193 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a middle-aged Protestant woman in a good Christian family or first-class boarding school; understands housekeeping in all its varied details; capable of taking the charge; has served for a number of years in the first families; references from former employer. Call or address, for the week, No. 41 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands the cooking of soups, meats, pastry and jellies; is a good baker of bread and cake; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 386 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress, or willing to assist in chamberwork; understands the care of children thoroughly; is willing to go in the country or travel; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 154 East 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would go as a laundress; has a good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 41 West 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation; is a first-class cook and good baker; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to the country; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 165 Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE of this City, a situation as seamstress in a respectable family; is also an experienced operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 336 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls, one as seamstress and chambermaid; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the other as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c.; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a young married woman that lately lost her child; good City reference can be given by applying at No. 21 Dean-st., corner Boerum-st., Brooklyn; call for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references. Call for two days at No. 413 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 260 7th-av., near 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding and all kinds of French cooking; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 130 Clinton-place. Best City references will be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 590 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing if required; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; good references given. Call for two days at No. 156 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND TO do plain sewing, by an English girl lately arrived. Apply No. 29 Jones-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young Protestant man; competent to do all kinds of work on a gentleman's place; good driver; understands the care of horses, garden, milk, &c.; willing to make himself generally useful. At No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent gardener, just disengaged, who understands the care and management of green-house and grapery, laying out of grounds, &c.; best of reference as to character and capability. Address J. J., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN COUNTRY OR City, by a colored lad aged 19 years; can milk, work in a garden or on a farm; understands the care of a horse and can drive and wait on table. Apply at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER, or to take charge of the wine department, by a sober, steady, middle-aged man; a first-class hotel preferred; can give the best references required. Address A. B., No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young man as coachman in a private family; he thoroughly understands the care of horses and can come well recommended. Call on or address M. O'HARA, No. 4[illegible]5 West 33d-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENERGETIC book-keeper and cashier, having had many years' experience in this City in the shipping and commission and dry-goods importing and jobbing business, and is familiar with sterling and other foreign exchange and gold accounts; references first class. Address W. K., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FIFTEEN DAYS CLOSING SALE.
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.
CALICOES, 10c.; DELAINES, 12½c.; GOOD BLACK ALPACA, 35c.
DRESS GOODS, 12½c.; BED TICK, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.
REMNANTS, CLOTHS, SILKS, and DRESS GOODS.
BLACK SILK from $1 50 up to $2 50.
Four large MIRRORS, three CARPETS, two black walnut Cloak Racks, Cloak Shoulders and figures, four black walnut Doors with plate-glass.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth-st.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS.—THIS day new styles at reduced prices; Fall Bonnets and Hats now ready; Mourning Jockeys. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Avoid mistake.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES ... Lessee
C. W. TAYLEURE ... Business Manager
G. L. FOX ... Stage Manager
CROWDED EVERY NIGHT.
Twenty-fourth week of G. L. Fox's Great Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX as ... CLOWN
HUMPTY DUMPTY
FAIRY MARVELS, H. D.
INTREPID LEAPS, H. D.
UPROARIOUS FUN, H. D.
GREAT DANCING, H. D.
FINE SKATING, H. D.
GORGEOUS SCENERY, H. D.
COMIC TRICKS. H. D.
The Great Danseuse, Mlle. SANGALI.
A MATCHLESS LIGHTNING ZOUAVE DRILL.
H. D. MATINEES 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
BATEMAN'S OPERA TROUPE.
Fifth week of Mr. Bateman's unrivaled company.
IN THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF OFFENBACH'S
Parisian and New-York successes,
BARBE BLEUE.
The ever-familiar nursery story rendered doubly enchanting by the universal charm of
OFFENBACH'S MUSIC,
and by the great and unequaled combination of Artists, Chorus, Mise-en-scene, and
JARRETT AND PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE, converted into
THE MOST CHARMING OPERA,
THE MOST AMUSING COMEDY,
AND THE MOST IMPOSING SPECTACLE
EVER WITNESSED IN AMERICA.
Seats secured at Niblo's and Schirmer's.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. AND MRS. H. WATKINS.
Last night but one of
FRODDEN DOWN; or, UNDER TWO FLAGS.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL WATKINS MATINEE.
MONDAY—FOUL PLAY, with its original cast.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
MINSTRELSY—OPERA—FARCE—BURLESQUE.
GREAT SUCCESS OF EUGENE'S SENSATION OPERA,
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOR.
The Tower Miserere Chorus—Moonlight Castle—Encored nightly by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.
DAN BRYANT as
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES.
Revival of the roaring, side-splitting farce,
THE LIVE INJIN.
BRYANT'S. BRYANT'S. BRYANT'S.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.,
WILL POSITIVELY OPEN
On MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 24, at 8 o'clock. For particulars see future advertisements.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF GRAND, SQUARE and Upright Pianos, at bargains, for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN, complete for Piano-forte Solo, 50 cents. Tenth thousand now on sale. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway. A new catalogue free.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. AND Madame Dubois (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., New-York.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASsistance, should consult DR. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, a regular, successful practitioner. Elegant rooms for nursing. Consultations from 9 to 5.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.
TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.
A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.
A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.
Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Respectfully yours,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 480, Laws of 1860.)
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHERRY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

CUBA.

Misery in Havana—Cruelty to Animals—Concerning Horses and Mules—The Serenos—Conservatism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1868.

Any one who may have been led by business or curiosity to explore the many narrow, unpaved streets in the outskirts of this city can hardly be surprised that diseases in their most ghastly forms often prevail in them. Whole families are crowded into low, damp, close rooms, and in the streets are green stagnant pools, reeking with all manner of filth. But it is not necessary to go beyond the best thoroughfares to see much squalid misery; and I often wish that I could command at will a Midas-like power of transmutation, that I might give a handful of gold to each and all of the many objects of charity to be met everywhere in this city. For though the love of money may be the root of much evil, its possession goes a long way toward softening the ills of life, and the want of it causes no end of crime and misery. It is a relief to believe that many misdeeds would never have been committed without the strong temptation of abject want and keen suffering. Here, as everywhere, there are among those asking alms many idle vagabonds, perfectly able to earn a living by labor. But there are too many sad spectacles of infirmity, helpless age, and appalling deformity. I have seen several poor creatures—with legs so shriveled and distorted as to be utterly useless—dragging themselves painfully along the sidewalks by means of their hands armed with pads of leather. The number of blind, especially negroes and Chinamen, is very great.

One poor woman I have observed almost daily for more than two years. She wanders about the streets apparently with no object or aim; her dress tattered and dirty; her attenuated form bowed probably more from suffering than age. From under a shawl thrown over her head and shoulders looks out a face haggard and worn, but bearing traces of former beauty. Her hands are always crossed on her breast, and in one of them she invariably carries a tin quart cup. She speaks to no one and appears to notice nothing around her. Although I have made frequent inquiries, no one has been able to tell me anything of her history. Often she may be seen crouching on a curbstone or on the steps of some church, where she will remain motionless for hours. Perhaps not many years ago that shattered wreck—drifting unheeded to that wide sea where we all go down at last—was young, strong, hopeful and happy.

Let it not be understood that any want of benevolence is here imputed to the people of Havana. On the contrary, there are among them—especially the women—many noble examples of charity who never allow any appeal for alms to die away unheeded.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

I was not surprised to hear an observant old Scotchman remark that if after death he had to come back to this earth in the form of some animal, he would pray earnestly that it might not be in that of a Havana cab horse. In no country, except Mexico, have I ever seen horses and mules treated with such ruthless barbarity. The poor jaded creatures are often mercilessly driven until they stumble and fall upon the paving stones, where they lie gasping and writhing, while the driver and often several volunteer assistants lash them furiously. I refer to cab horses, which the drivers usually hire by the day, and out of whom they accordingly get all the work they can. Those belonging to private carriages are sleek and appear well cared for.

The mules fare even worse than the poor cab horses, a single one being required to draw a clumsy, heavily-laden cart, besides carrying on his back a pad about a foot thick and surmounted by a cumbersome saddle. No one ever sits on these saddles, and why they are used I never could discover. Perhaps in former times the mule had to carry his driver in addition to drawing the cart.

By the way, did you ever observe the expression invariably on the face of this much-abused animal? He always looks as if he had just made up his mind not to stand the imposition much longer. If there is any future life for animals, there are surely fresh green pastures wherein these poor toiling creatures may rest forever. And why not? On the innumerable magnificent worlds scattered by the hand of Omnipotence through boundless space, there is room enough for every living thing that ever stood upon this little world of ours. I cannot help indulging a hope that "in the land of the hereafter" I may meet, besides many human friends "gone before," some faithful equine and canine ones.

SERENOS.

These nightly guardians of the public peace are to be found at any hour after dark lounging at corners, or strolling leisurely along the streets; each being armed with a short lance, or rather half pike, a pistol, a whistle, and a lantern. What the latter article is for it is difficult to say, unless to give notice to thieves and the like when to get out of harm's way. Formerly these lanterns were always carried lighted, even when there was a full blaze of tropical moonlight, sufficiently clear to enable young eyes to read the finest print in the TIMES; and the *Sereno*, with his useless lamp, might have been mistaken for some modern Diogenes, indulging in a little fling at the honesty of the *Habaneros*. But recently, the city being considerably in debt to the oil contractor, he refused to furnish any more fluid on credit, and so the *Serenos* are going about like those foolish and sleepy virgins we have all read about. Perhaps they will in future dispense with the light, and for a hundred years or so carry the oilless lantern, as the cart mules do their riderless saddles. An uneasy sleeper is aroused a dozen times during the night by an unearthly howl, which informs him that it is such and such an hour, and that the *Sereno* is about.

In justice to these watchmen it should be mentioned that they are always civil and obliging. Indeed all the employes of the Government here observe a degree of courtesy which might be studied to advantage by those of neighboring countries. Their practice of doing certain things merely because that have been done before is illustrated by a story, the precise locality of which has escaped me. A military man of more practical turn of mind than usual, on taking command of a town, observed that among the various sentinels there was one on post in front of an old and uninhabited building. The only answer he could get as to why the man was on duty was that guard had always been placed there. The officer's curiosity was excited, and after a long investigation he ascertained that about a hundred years previous a quantity of powder had been stored in the building, and though the powder had done its work, and the hands that fired it had turned to dust long ago, a sentinel still remained where his predecessor had stood.

AMIGO.

MEXICO.

The Situation—Disturbances in Sonora, Guadalaxara and Cordova—Government Victory in the Sierra—The State of Vera Cruz—Rumors Regarding Santa Anna's Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868.

As a heading for news from Mexico you would do well to stereotype something like this: "New Pronunciamientos—Prisoners Captured and Shot by Government Troops—Prisoners Shot by Revolutionists—Pillage—Plunder—Robbery—Rape—Arson—Murder," &c. You might add any other crimes enumerated in the Divine decalogue, or in the penal codes of civilized nations, and an impartial correspondent from this unfortunate country would have no difficulty in liberally filling the bill at least once a month. I have only time to give at present a hasty report of what I have heard and gathered from the newspapers. Those from the capital are to the 30th ult.

In Sonora the revolutionists are reported to have come to grief. The band raised and commanded by Salvador Vasquez, which had commenced to "some exploits" in the way of pillaging and stealing, was surprised and routed by the Government troops in the town of Oputo. All the plunder of the enemy with twenty-four prisoners—all natives of Chihuahua—remained in the hands of the victors. Salvador Vasquez and the two lesser ringleaders, Jose Chacon and Anastasio Vargas, were, of course, immediately shot. Vasquez was formerly in the service of Maximilian. The troops which defeated him were the National Guard, of Arispe.

The *Prensa* of Guadalaxara states that on the 15th ult. Cuidad Guzman was threatened by a considerable band of insurgents; that nearly all the people were under arms, and that fears were entertained that many of them would join the revolutionists.

From Cordova intelligence has been received of a skirmish at Paso del Macho between ten men of the State Police and some forty or fifty insurgents; the latter, it is said, were defeated with a loss of two killed and three wounded, and had retired to Camaron where they stole all the horses they could find. They also attempted (but failed) to surprise one of the stores of Col. Heredia where another skirmish occurred. A force of cavalry and infantry under Col. Jimenez had left Cordova in pursuit.

Three officers of the insurgents had been captured at Bagres. One of them proved to be Norberto Gonzales who lately issued a pronunciamiento at San Antonio de los Martinez, and who assassinated Col. Leija and officer Gutierrez.

Col. Flores, commanding the second column operating against the insurgents in the Sierra, announced by telegraph on the 26th ult. from San Juan del Rio (between Queretaro and the capital) that he had captured Lieut.-Col. Exiquio Rios, who, by his instructions, had been put to death. Col. Flores was about to shoot the famous chief Severiano Zuniga who recently, figuring as a Lieutenant-Colonel, attacked and plundered the town of San Miguel.

At the Rancho de Tacumac, in the State of Mexico, a band of insurgents had been surprised and routed. Antonio Noriega was supposed to have been among them, his horse and arms having been found. The revolutionary chief Adelaido Amaro was captured at the Hacienda of Axaico, and shot in the town of Coatepec Chalco.

Of the revolutionary leaders in the Sierra, Zarazua was severely wounded, and asking pardon of the Government. The famous Montes was supposed to have died of wounds received on the 11th inst. Macario Silva had escaped, and at last accounts his whereabouts was unknown to the Government.

There is considerable excitement here to-day, and some assert that the State of Vera Cruz will soon be entirely in the hands of the insurgents. Col. Francisco Prieto has issued a pronunciamiento in favor of Ortega, from Medellin, (seven miles from here,) and is said to have a force of 200 or 300 men with him. From the activity of the authorities, an attack upon the city appears to be anticipated.

A telegram was received here yesterday from the capital, announcing that Alatorre, commanding the Government troops, had routed Negreto in the Sierra de Puebla. It is asserted here, however, that the result of the fight was quite different.

I hear it confidently whispered that Santa Anna will soon be here. I doubt whether his presence will tend to the pacification of the country.

OBSERVADOR.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Another Statement by Robert Ould, the Rebel Commissioner—The Southern Story of the Negotiations.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1868.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: I have recently seen so many misrepresentations of the action of the late Confederate authorities in relation to prisoners, that I feel it due to the truth of history, and peculiarly incumbent on me as their agent of exchange, to bring to the attention of the country the facts set forth in this paper: 1. The cartel of exchange bears date July 22, 1862. Its chief purpose was to secure the delivery of all prisoners of war. To that end, the fourth article provided that all prisoners of war should be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture. From the date of the cartel until the Summer of 1863 the Confederate authorities had the excess of prisoners. During that interval deliveries were made as fast as the Federal Government furnished transportation. Indeed, upon more than one occasion I urged the Federal authorities to send increased means of transportation. It has never been alleged that the Confederate authorities failed or neglected to make prompt deliveries of prisoners who were not held under charges, when they had the excess. On the other hand, during the same time the cartel was openly and notoriously violated by the Federal authorities. Officers and men were kept in confinement, sometimes in irons, or doomed to cells, without charge or trial. Many officers were kept in confinement even after the notices published by the Federal authorities had declared them exchanged.

In the Summer of 1863 the Federal authorities insisted upon limiting exchanges to such as were held in confinement on either side. This I resisted, as being in violation of the cartel. Such a construction not only kept in confinement the excess on either side, but ignored all paroles which were held by the Confederate Government. These were very many, being the paroles of officers and men who had been released on capture. The Federal Government at that time held few or no paroles. They had all, or nearly all, been surrendered, the Confederate authorities giving prisoners as equivalent for them. Thus it will be seen that as long as the Confederate Government had the excess of prisoners, matters went on smoothly enough; but as soon as the posture of affairs in that respect was changed, the cartel could no longer be observed. So, as long as the Federal Government held the paroles of Confederate officers and men, they were respected and made the basis of an exchange; but when equivalents were obtained for them, and no more were in hand, the paroles which were held by the Confederate authorities could not be recognized. In consequence of the position thus assumed by the Federal Government, the requirement of the cartel that all prisoners should be delivered within ten days was practically nullified. The deliveries which were afterward made were the results of special agreements.

The Confederate authorities adhered to their position until the 10th of August, 1864, when, moved by the sufferings of the men in the prisons of each belligerent, they determined to abate their just demand. Accordingly, on the last-named day, I addressed the following communication to Brig.-Gen. John E. Mulford, (then Major,) Assistant Agent of Exchange:

RICHMOND, Aug. 10, 1864.

Major John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange:

SIR: You have several times proposed to me to exchange the prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents—officer for officer and man for man. The same offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners. This proposal has heretofore been declined by the Confederate authorities, they insisting upon the terms of the cartel, which required the delivery of the excess on either side on parole. In view, however, of the very large number of prisoners now held by each party, and the suffering consequent upon their continued confinement, I now consent to the above proposal, and agree to deliver to you the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity will be first delivered where it is practicable.

I shall be happy to hear from you as speedily as possible, whether this arrangement can be carried out.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

The delivery of this letter was accompanied with a statement of the mortality which was hurrying so many Federal prisoners at Andersonville to the grave.

On the 22d day of August, 1864, not having heard anything in response, I addressed a communication to Maj.-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, covering a copy of the foregoing letter to Gen. Mulford, and requesting an acceptance of my propositions. No answer was ever received to either of these letters. Gen. Mulford, on the 31st of August, 1864, informed me in writing that he had no communication on the subject from the United States authorities, and that he was not at that time authorized to make any answer.

This offer, which would have instantly restored to freedom thousands of suffering captives—which would have released every Federal soldier in confinement in Confederate prisons—was not even noticed. Was that because the Federal officials did not deem it worthy of a reply; or because they feared to make one? As the Federal authorities at that time had a large excess of prisoners, the effect of the proposal which I had made, if carried out, would have been to release all Union prisoners, while a large number of the Confederates would have remained in prison, awaiting the chances of the capture of their equivalents.

II.—In January, 1864, and, indeed, some time earlier, it became very manifest, that in consequence of the complication in relation to exchanges, the large bulk of prisoners on both sides would remain in captivity for many long and weary months, if not for the duration of the war. Prompted by an earnest desire to alleviate the hardships of confinement on both sides, I addressed the following communication to Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, and on or about the day of its date delivered the same to the Federal authority:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 24, 1864.

Major-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, Agent of Exchange:

SIR: In view of the present difficulties attending the exchange and release of prisoners, I propose that all such on each side shall be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, who, under rules to be established, shall be permitted to take charge of their health and comfort. I also propose that these surgeons shall act as commissaries, with power to receive and distribute such contributions of money, food, clothing and medicines as may be forwarded for the relief of prisoners. I further propose that these surgeons be selected by their own Governments, and that they shall have full liberty at any and all times, through the agents of exchange, to make reports not only of their own acts, but of any matters relating to the welfare of prisoners.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

To this communication no reply of any kind was ever made. I need not state how much suffering would have been prevented if this offer had been met in the spirit in which it was dictated. In addition, the world would have had truthful accounts of the treatment of prisoners on both sides by officers of character, and thus much of that misrepresentation which has flooded the country would never have been poured forth. The jury box in the case of Wirz would have had different witnesses, with a different story. It will be borne in mind that nearly all of the suffering endured by Federal prisoners happened after January, 1864. The acceptance of the proposition made by me, on behalf of the Confederate Government, would not only have furnished to the sick medicines and physicians, but to the well an abundance of food and clothing from the ample stores of the United States.

The good faith of the Confederate Government in making this offer cannot be successfully questioned, for food and clothing (without the surgeons) were sent in 1865, and were allowed to be distributed by Federal officers to Federal prisoners. Why could not the more humane proposal of January, 1864, be accepted?

III. When it was ascertained that exchanges could not be made either on the basis of the cartel, or officer for officer, and man for man, I was instructed by the Confederate authorities to offer to the United States Government their sick and wounded, without requiring any equivalent. Accordingly, in the Summer of 1864, I did offer to deliver from 10,000 to 15,000 of the sick and wounded at the mouth of the Savannah River, without requiring any equivalents, assuring at the same time the agent of the United States, Gen. Mulford, that if the number for which he might send transportation could not readily be made up from sick and wounded, I would supply the difference with well men. Although this offer was made in the Summer of 1864, transportation was not sent to the Savannah River until about the middle or last of November, and then I delivered as many prisoners as could be transported—some 13,000 in number, among whom were more than 5,000 well men.

More than once I urged the mortality at Andersonville as a reason for haste on the part of the United States authorities. I know, personally, that it was the purpose of the Confederate Government to send off from all its prisons all the sick and wounded, and to continue to do the same, from time to time, without requiring any equivalents for them. It was because the sick and wounded at points distant from Georgia could not be brought to Savannah within a reasonable time that the 5,000 well men were substituted.

Although the terms of my offer did not require the Federal authorities to deliver any for the 10,000 or 15,000 which I promised, yet some 3,000 sick and wounded were delivered by them at the mouth of the Savannah River. I call upon every Federal and Confederate officer and man who saw the cargo of living death, and who is familiar with the character of the deliveries made by the Confederate authorities, to bear witness that none such was ever made by the latter, even when the very sick and desperately wounded were alone requested. For, on two occasions at least, such were speedily asked for, and particular request was made for those who were so desperately sick that it would be doubtful whether they would survive a removal a few miles down the James River. Accordingly, the hospitals were searched for the worst cases, and after they were delivered they were taken to Annapolis, and there photographed as specimen prisoners. The photographs at Annapolis were terrible, indeed; but the misery they portrayed was surpassed at Savannah.

The original rolls showed that 3,500 had started from Northern prisons, and that death had reduced the number during the transit to about 3,000. The mortality among those who were delivered alive during the following three months was equally frightful. But why was there this delay between the Summer and November in sending transportation for sick and wounded, for whom no equivalents were asked? Were Union prisoners made to suffer in order to aid the photographs "in firing the popular heart of the North?"

IV. In the Summer of 1864, in consequence of certain information communicated to me by the Surgeon-General of the Confederate States as to the deficiency of medicines, I offered to make purchases of medicines from the United States authorities, to be used exclusively for the relief of Federal prisoners. I offered to pay gold, cotton or tobacco for them, and even two or three prices if required. At the same time I gave assurances that the medicines would be used exclusively in the treatment of Federal prisoners; and moreover agreed, on behalf of the Confederate States, if it was insisted on, that such medicines might be brought into the Confederate lines by the United States Surgeons, and dispensed by them. To this offer I never received any reply. Incredible as this appears, it is strictly true.

V. Gen. John E. Mulford is personally cognizant of the truth of most, if not all the facts which I have narrated. He was connected with the cartel from its date until the close of the war. During a portion of the time he was Assistant Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States. I always found him to be an honorable and truthful gentleman. While he discharged his duties with great fidelity to his own Government, he was kind, and, I might almost say, tender to Confederate prisoners. With that portion of the correspondence with which his name is connected he is, of course, familiar. He is equally so with the delivery made at Savannah, and its attending circumstances, and with the offer I made as to the purchase of medicines for the Federal sick and wounded. I appeal to him for the truth of what I have written. There are other Federal corroborations to portions of my statements. They are found in the report of Major-Gen. B. F. Butler to the "Committee on the Conduct of the War." About the last of March, 1864, I had several conferences with Gen. Butler at Fortress Monroe in relation to the difficulties attending the exchange of prisoners, and we reached what we both thought a tolerably satisfactory basis.

The day that I left there Gen. Grant arrived. Gen. Butler says he communicated to him the state of the negotiations, and "most emphatic verbal directions were received from the Lieutenant-General not to take any step by which another able-bodied man should be exchanged until further orders from him;" and that on April 30, 1864, he received a telegram from Gen. Grant, "to receive all the sick and wounded the Confederate authorities may send you, but send no more in exchange." Unless my recollection fails me, Gen. Butler also, in an address to his constituents, substantially declared that he was directed in his management of the question of exchange with the Confederate authorities, to put the matter offensively, for the purpose of preventing an exchange. The facts which I have stated are also well known to the officers connected with the Confederate Bureau of Exchange.

At one time I thought an excellent opportunity was afforded of bringing some of them to the attention of the country. I was named by poor Wirz as a witness in his behalf. The summons was issued by Chipman, the Judge-Advocate of the Military Court. I obeyed the summons, and was in attendance upon the Court for some ten days. The investigation had taken a wide range as to the conduct of the Confederate and Federal Governments in the matter of the treatment of prisoners, and I thought the time had come when I could put before the world these humane offers of the Confederate authorities, and the manner in which they had been treated. I so expressed myself more than once—perhaps too publicly. But it was a vain thought. Early in the morning of the day on which I expected to give my testimony, I received a note from Chipman, the Judge-Advocate, requiring me to surrender my subpœna. I refused, as it was my protection in Washington. Without it the doors of the Old Capitol might have opened and closed upon me. I engaged, however, to appear before the Court, and I did so the same morning. I still refused to surrender my subpœna, and thereupon the Judge-Advocate indorsed upon it these words: "The within subpœna is hereby revoked; the person named is discharged from further attendance." I have got the curious document before me now, signed with the name of "N. P. Chipman, Colonel," &c. I intend to keep it, if I can, as the evidence of the first case in any court, of any sort, where a witness who was summoned for the defence was dismissed by the prosecution. I hastened to depart, confident that Richmond was a safer place for me than the metropolis.

Some time ago a committee was appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the treatment of Union prisoners in Southern prisons. After the appointment of the Committee—Hon. Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, being its Chairman—I wrote to Hon. Charles A. Eldridge and Hon. Mr. Mungen (the latter a member of the Committee) some of the facts herein detailed. Both of these gentlemen made an effort to extend the authority of the Committee, so that it might inquire into the treatment of prisoners North as well as South, and especially that it might inquire into the truth of the matters which I had alleged. All these attempts were frustrated by the Radical majority, although several of the party voted to extend the inquiry. As several thousand dollars of the money of the people have been spent by this Committee, will not they demand that the investigation shall be thorough and impartial? The House of Representatives have declined the inquiry. Let the people take it up.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RO. OULD.

Trial of Hall's Patent Patent Electric Automatic Railway Signal.

A trial of the capabilities of this invention, which has been in use over a year on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and latterly introduced on other lines, was made yesterday on the New-Jersey Railroad, at Newark, N. J., in the presence of a number of practical railroad men and prominent mechanics. The test fully tried the capabilities of the invention, and was declared by all present to be eminently satisfactory, and to fully demonstrate its value in preventing accidents by misplaced switches and draws. This contrivance is an adaptation of the magnetic telegraph, having a battery and insulated wires. The signal in Newark is situated on the road west of the Chestnut-street Station, and is operated by any one of the five different switches, the most remote being at a distance of 3,000 feet from the signal. This signal is the ordinary red disk indicating danger seen through a glass face, and in the night illuminated by a fixed light and reflector. When the red signal is not in view, the white safety signal is seen. The disk is suspended on a pivoted arm, nicely balanced, and held in place by the armature of a magnet, which, when released by the breaking of the electric circuit, allows the arm and disk to swing promptly to place. The signal is connected with each switch by an insulated copper wire buried in the ground along the side of the track. The slightest misplacement of the switch operates automatically the signal, which may be placed as far from it as may be desired, and its operation is instantaneous, whatever the distance. The parts are not complicated, nor in the least liable to derangement, and require no other attention than a periodical replenishing of the battery cells with sulphate of copper and water.

Its equal applicability to bridge-draws and its certainty of action, seem to prove it a most desirable adjunct to all railways. It is in use on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, the New-Jersey, Morris and Essex, and other roads, and its use bids fair to become general.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Southern Boulevard—The Sloop "Four Brothers"—Amendment of the Cattle-driving Ordinance.

The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, President G. B. Lincoln in the chair.

The matter of the obstruction of natural water courses by the Southern Boulevard, at Morrisania, was taken up and finally referred to the Commissioners of the Boulevard.

A resolution was passed amending the 161st ordinance of the Board, so as to apply the Dog laws to the town of Edgewater, S. I.

A report was presented from the Sanitary Superintendent to the effect that on Wednesday last the sloop *Four Brothers*, which was reported to be infected with yellow fever, was, under directions from the Board, removed from the Battery to a point remote from this City.

Following the above report, was a complaint from a number of the residents of Tompkinsville, S. I., that the sloop just named had been anchored within a few yards of that town, to the detriment of the health of persons living in the vicinity.

The Sanitary Superintendent was thereupon ordered to remove the sloop to the Lower Bay forthwith, and, if necessary, to call for the aid of the Board of Police to effect such removal.

The Committee on Laws and Ordinances advised an amendment to the statute with reference to cattle driving, permitting herds arriving by boats or cars at any point above Thirty-ninth-street, to be driven to cattle yards, without limit of numbers, provided there be one herdsman to every twenty cattle. The new ordinance also designates the streets through which cattle, sheep, swine, calves, &c., shall be driven within prescribed hours, which are as follows: State, West, Clarkson, Carmine, Amity, Great Jones, Third, and Corlear streets in their entire length; Battery-place, from West to State-street; Whitehall-street, from State-street to South Ferry; First and Eleventh avenues, in their entire length south of Fortieth-street; Sixth-avenue, from Carmine-street to Amity-street; Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-third-street to Fortieth-street; Thirteenth-avenue, from Eleventh-avenue to Little Twelfth-street; Little Twelfth-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue; Thirty-third-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue; Goerck-street, from Third-street to Stanton-street; Stanton-street, from Goerck-street to Mangin-street; Mangin-street, from Stanton-street to Grand-street; South-street, from Burling-slip to Corlear-street; Forty-second-street, in its entire length; Forty-fifth-street, from First-avenue to Second-avenue; Sixtieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue; the transverse road through Central Park at Seventy-ninth-street; Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to Astoria Ferry; Ninety-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue; One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Second-avenue to Eighth-avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Manhattan-street; Manhattan-street, in its entire length; First-avenue, Second-avenue and Eleventh-avenue, in their entire length north of Fortieth-street; Third-avenue, between Ninety-second-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-ninth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street; Eighth-avenue, from Sixtieth-street to Macomb's Dam road; Macomb's Dam road, in its entire length; and Tenth-avenue, from Fortieth-street to Sixtieth-street.

The entire amendment as proposed by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

The question of the power of the Board of Health to require masters of vessels arriving at this port to take out a permit from the Board, after receiving one from the Quarantine authorities, before landing at any dock, was ably discussed in a paper submitted by Mr. D. B. Eaton, Attorney for the Board. The opinion will be found in full elsewhere in our columns.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock.

The Death of Ex-Judge Bonney.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union League Club, held last evening, on motion of Mr. Eaton, seconded by Col. Cannon, it was

Resolved, That the death of Hon. Benjamin W. Bonney has affected us with profound sorrow; that we desire to place on record our high estimate of his moral worth and usefulness as a citizen, our respect for his upright conduct as a member of the Bar and of the State Judiciary, and our grateful recollection of his patriotic zeal as a member of this Club in the late national crisis.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; that the Executive Committee of this Club will attend the funeral of Judge Bonney to-morrow, and that the other members of the Club be requested to join them.

Yellow Fever.

The bark *Pearl*, which arrived at Cienfuegos from Callao, with guano, about the 25th ult., is reported to have lost five of her crew on the passage from yellow fever. The stevedores, who were employed in discharging her at Cienfuegos, were also attacked, and it is said the medical officer of the post refused to visit the Captain and others who were sick on board on account of the virulence of the disease.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—George Watts, of No. 534 Pearl-street, employed on the new building, corner of Canal-street and Mulberry, fell on a pile of bricks while carrying an iron lintel, and sustained dangerous injuries.... Patrick Gibbs, of No. 41 Spring-street, was run over by a light wagon in Crosby-street, and sustained severe injuries on the head.... August Quintin, of No. 228 Division-street, died suddenly yesterday, from unknown causes.

GOING TO BOSTON.—Notwithstanding a statement which appeared in the morning papers of yesterday to the effect that Squadron B, Battalion, Washington Greys were not going to Boston, it is now stated that the Squadron will leave for Boston Tuesday evening, Aug. 25, and will be received by the Boston Lancers, Capt. Hull. They will on their return be received by the Providence Horse Guards, Col. Frederick Miller, at Providence.

FIRE IN THIRD-AVENUE.—At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the dry goods store No. 532 Third-avenue, occupied by McEniry & Arend, caused by the goods in the window taking fire from a gas light. The stock was damaged to the extent of $300. Insured for $1,500 in the Continental, and $1,500 in the Astor. The building was damaged about $200, owned by Mathew Byrus, of No. 142 East Thirty-third-street. The plate glass windows are insured for $800, and were broken by the firemen.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon Peter J. Williamson, aged 16, and a resident of Somerstown, N. Y., jumped off the 4 o'clock down express train on the Hudson River Railway, at the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, when he slipped and fell beneath the cars, and was mangled in a shocking manner. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital where he remains in a critical condition.

AT THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Pier No. 29, East River, the body of an unknown woman, aged about 30 years, five feet four inches high. She had brown hair and was dressed in a black sack trimmed with green, white petticoat, white cotton stockings, chemisette. The body was too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue for identification.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

"AULD SCOTIA IN THE FIELD."—The second annual games of the Brooklyn Caledonian Club were held in Myrtle-avenue Park yesterday afternoon, in the presence of some 3,000 delighted spectators. The members of the Club, dressed in the martial costume of their heroic race, competed with each other bravely for the prizes, and after a keen contest the following awards were made: Dugald K. Campbell, a silver medal for the neatest dress; Alexander Foster, a silver medal for putting the heavy stone; D. Laurence, silver medal for the standing jump; Alexander Robertson, a silver medal for throwing the heavy hammer; Alexander Mitchell, running jump, a silver medal; D. K. Campbell, in the short race, a silver medal; Alexander Forrester, a silver medal for the best running high leap; George Watts, $7, for the boys' race; Peter Reid and James Mitchell, $8, three-legged race; Alexander Foster, vaulting with the pole, a silver medal; McAdam Holmes, in the long race, a silver medal; James Forfar, for the Highland fling, a silver medal; Ex-Chief Malcolm Alexander, for tossing the caber, a silver medal; Alexander Fraser, first in the hurdle race, a Scottish bonnet. The games were here interrupted by a heavy shower, and the large concourse of spectators sought shelter in every direction.

DEATH IN A DIVING BELL.—An accident occurred at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, which demonstrates the importance of fresh air as an element necessary to human existence. In prosecuting the work of cleaning out the sewer leading from the Dry Dock, a diving-bell has been brought into use for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the bottom. Two men named Peter Wilson and James Colligan were in this diving-bell yesterday, and shortly after they went down a continuous pulling was observed at the signal rope. The attendants on the surface hoisted the diving-bell at once, and on opening it they found the dead body of Wilson, and Colligan was lying in an insensible condition. It appears that the valve by which air is admitted to the bell from the surface became closed, and the men in the interior at once became victims of foul air. It is probable that Colligan will recover. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

BURGLARY AT GREENPOINT.—The silk-button factory of J. L. Smith & Co., Kent-street, Greenpoint, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night, and robbed of property valued at $2,000. The burglars escaped with their plunder.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 20—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅝@93¾ for money, and 93¾ for the account.

American Securities opened at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	71⅝
Erie Railway Shares	31
Illinois Central Railway Shares	90

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Aug. 20.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 20—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady. The following are the opening quotations;

Middling Uplands	10½d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens heavy. Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 6d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 76s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard has declined 3d., the last sales being made at 66s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 60s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Bacon, 52s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. 6d. for fine. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 20—11:15 A. M.

Tallow, 45s. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar, 35s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Sperm Oil, £90 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £31 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £12 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. Petroleum firm at 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 11½d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 20—1:20 P. M.

The following are the prices at the Stock Exchange at this hour:

United States Five-twenties	71¾
Erie Railway Shares	31½
Illinois Centrals	90¼
Consols for money	93¾
Consols for account	93¾@94

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 20—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady, and prices are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon has advanced to 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Pork has advanced to 77s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard is flat and nominal, and has declined to 66s. ℔ cwt.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 27s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 20—1:20 P. M.

Sugar is dull at previous prices.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Aug. 20.

Petroleum is firm at 52f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 20—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅝@93¾ for money, and 93¾ for account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	90¼
Erie Railway Shares	31½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	35¾

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 20—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed steady and a little more active, the sales of the day exceeding the estimate, and reaching 12,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	10½d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon has declined to 52s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 20—5 P. M.

SUGAR—To arrive, is quoted at 25s. 3d., without duty; on the spot, 35s. 6d. All other quotations are unaltered.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Aug. 20—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closed quiet; Standard White has declined to 51f. 50c.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 19.

SUGAR—The market is quiet at 7⅛@7¾ reals ℔ arroba for Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange on London, 11@11¼ premium; on the United States, currency, 60 days' sight, 30½@29½ discount; gold, 60 days' sight, at par @½ ℔ cent. discount, and 3 days' sight, 2½@3 ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR more active; Winter White, Extras, $11. WHEAT is in good demand with fair receipts, and declined 4c.@4½c.; No. 1 Spring, $1 75@$1 78; No. 2 Spring at $1 68@$1 74. CORN steady and in good demand for shipping at an advance of 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1@$1 01; No. 2, ditto, at 99c.@99½c. OATS declined ½c.@1½c.; sales at 54½c.@54½c.; total sales, 185,000 bushels. RYE fairly active and firmer at $1 25@$1 32. BARLEY quiet and easier at $1 55. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. MESS PORK, $29@$29 50. LARD, 18c.@18¼c. Summer packed Sugar HAMS, 17½c. LAKE FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, by steam, 10c.; Corn to Buffalo, by sail, 7c. LIVE HOGS in good demand; best advanced 10c.@15c.; sales at $10@$10 25c.; light quiet at $8@$9. RECEIPTS to-day—5,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 141,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR is in fair demand for Spring at unchanged rates. WHEAT dull; sales of small lots of Amber Michigan at $2 25; White, $2 40; Spring is nominal, and the market is bare. CORN was quiet and closing firm, and asking 1c. advance; sales 40,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western at $1 11, and 6,000 bushels do. at $1 11½. OATS active; sales 88,000 bushels New Western at 67c., and 22,000 bushels do. at 68c. BARLEY—Sales 55 bags New Canada at $1 75. RYE unchanged. SEEDS—Small sales at $8 50 for Clover, and $2 75 for Timothy. PORK and LARD unchanged. FREIGHTS—14c. on Wheat, 11½c. on Corn, and 7¾c. on Oats to New-York. RECEIPTS—44,000 bushels Wheat; 77,000 bushels Corn; 92,000 bushels Oats; 8,500 bbls. Flour. SHIPMENTS—94,000 bushels Corn; 46,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 20.

TOBACCO firm. COTTON dull. FLOUR quiet at $6 25@$7 for Superfine; $7 50@$8 25 for Extra; $8 50@$9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged at $2@$2 30 for Prime to Fancy Red Fall; $2 25@$2 34 for Choice White. CORN firm at 90c.@96c. OATS firmer at 51c.@55c. BARLEY—$1 70 for Choice Spring, and $2 05 for Choice Fall. RYE heavy at $1 15 for Prime, and $1 18@$1 20 for Choice and Fancy. PORK dull at $29 75. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 13c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.@17½c., loose; Plain Hams, 16½c. LARD heavy. WHISKY heavy at $1 27½. CATTLE easier at $2@$5 25, gross, for Inferior to Choice. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 1,400 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 20.

COTTON firmer; Middling, 29½c.@30½c. CLOVERSEED, $8 25@$8 75. FLAXSEED, $2 60@$2 70. PETROLEUM unsettled. Crude in bulk active; Refined nominal at 32½c. FLOUR very quiet; 600 bbls. Middlings at $6 50; Extra, $8@$9; Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $10 50@$12 50. WHEAT quiet; inferior descriptions declined 5c.; sales 2,000 bushels Choice Amber at $2 50; Fair and Good Red, $2 30@$2 40. RYE unchanged. CORN declined 3c.; sales 1,500 bushels Yellow at $1 25. OATS dull; sales 3,000 bushels; New at 65c.@75c.; Old, 85c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY in bond 70c.; Free, $1 40.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR active; sales 2,000 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 200 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $2 15, and No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2. CORN very scarce and no sales. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED is in good demand; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $27@$29; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c., Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson and $4 75 to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—29,000 bushels Wheat, 914,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—3,500 bushels Wheat, 17,700 bushels Corn, 1,818,000 feet of Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 20.

COTTON dull. Middling, 30c.; sales, 9 bales; receipts, 192 bales. Sterling Exchange nominally 157@159½. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 143. Cuba SUGAR steady at 12½c.@13½c. for Nos. 12 and 13, and 15c.@16c. for Nos. 18 and 20. MOLASSES nominal. Louisiana SUGAR and MOLASSES nominal. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8; Treble Extra, $9 25@$10 25. CORN dull at $1 05@$1 10. OATS dull at 6[illegible]c.@64c. BRAN steady at $1 20@$1 25. HAY, $25@$27. PORK steady at $30 75@$31. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD steady; Tierce, 19½c.; Keg, 21½c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR dull; Family, $9 75@$10 25. WHEAT dull; No 1 Red, $2; No. 2 do., $1 95. CORN dull; Ear, 93c.@94c.; Shelled, 85c.@86c. OATS dull at 55c. for No. 1. RYE, $1 30. COTTON dull at 29½c. TOBACCO in fair demand. WHISKY quiet at 65c. in bond. PROVISIONS firm, but unchanged; the demand was light. BULK MEATS, 12½c.@14½c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON in fair demand for Old at 13½c.@13¾c. for Shoulders. HAMS drooping at 20c.@21½c. BUTTER dull; Choice, 35c.@36c. EGGS, 15c.@16c. Gold, 144, buying.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 20.

COTTON dull; Middling nominally 30c. FLOUR fairly active, but quotably unchanged. WHEAT—Prime firm and unchanged at $2 60@$2 65; low grades declined 10c. CORN dull; Prime White, $1 22. OATS dull; Prime, 70c.@77c.; Ordinary, 55c.@65c. RYE dull at $1 45@$1 50. PORK firm: Mess, $30 50. BACON is firm; Rib Sides, 17½c.@17¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@17¾c.; Shoulders, 14½c.@15c. HAMS, 22c.@23c. LARD quiet at 19c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—White Michigan declined 1c; sales of White Michigan at $2 15@$2 16; No. 1 Red, $2 06. CORN steady; No. 1 and Michigan, $1 04; No. 1 White, $1 05. OATS advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 58c.; No. 2 at 56½c.@57c. RYE declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 45. LAKE FREIGHTS firm; vessels are scarce. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 20.

TOBACCO firm; sales 55 hhds. at $7 25@$15 for Lugs to Medium Leaf, and $19 for Hart County cutting. WHEAT, $2 15@$2 25. FLOUR, $6 75@$7. CORN, 90c.@95c. OATS, 45c.@48c. RYE, $1 25. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 18½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. COTTON, 29½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $1 25.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 20.

COTTON nominal; receipts, 2 bales; exports, 1 bale. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $6 60@$7. WHEAT, $2. CORN, 85c. OATS, 50c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 19½c.@20c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Several bales of new Cotton arrived to-day from Mississippi and was classed as strict Middling.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT more active, but easier; sales of No. 1 at $1 85; No. 2 at $1 73½. OATS dull and weak; sales at 55c. for No. 2. CORN firmer; sales of No. 2 at $1 02. RECEIPTS—300 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—600 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 20.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 45½c.; New-York casks, 41. RESINS quiet; Strained, $2; No. 2, $2 10@$2 15; No. 1, $3. TAR nominal at $3 25.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 20.

COTTON is in light demand; sales, 143 bales; Middling, 28c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 20.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 22½c.; sales, 66 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 20.

COTTON dull and nominal; no sales; receipts, 52 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 20.

COTTON quiet; sales, 25 bales; Middlings, 28c.; receipts, 1 bale.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 20.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 44½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52¾. Gold, 144½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Hansa	Aug. 8	Bremen	New-York.
Aleppo	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Minnesota	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Boston	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Aug. 22	New-York	London.
Hibernia	Aug. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Aug. 22	New-York	Havre.
Northern Light	Aug. 22	New-York	Bremen.
FOR VERA CRUZ.			
Granada	Aug. 22	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for France, *via* Havre and Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, close at the General Post Office at 7:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45, N. R., to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana and Mexico, by the *Granada*, close at 9 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Guiding Star, for Aspinwall—W. O. Burgess and family, Mrs. Parsons, Miss E. N. Cushman, Miss A. L. Cushman, M. A. Cushman, Capt. S. W. Percival and family, Miss E. McKee, Mrs. M. L. Foster and child, Mrs. B. Wandenforde, Jas. L. White, M. Cunningham and wife, Mrs. E. Jacobs, Mrs. L. A. Baker and child, Frank Moore, G. L. Tomley, Miss R. Schmidt, Miss S. Schmidt, Miss H. Terry, Miss A. M. Chase, H. B. Hancock and family, E. P. Lane and wife, C. H. Ramsey, M. Cooley, R. Haslup, E. C. Fellows, S. Rothschild, Fred. Brown, J. C. Byers and family, J. H. Todd, Miss A. C. Humphries, O. A. Lunt and wife, D. C. Crocker and wife, F. A. Reynolds, W. Deleck and family, F. W. Brandusky and wife, Mrs. E. Pickford and child, W. H. Hunt, W. E. Fifield, S. F. Lyon, Mrs. S. Buckley, Mrs. A. E. Swain, Mrs. O. Cummings, M. Hamilton, W. H. Fletcher, C. Michael, A. H. Sloan, J. R. Henderson, O. Smith, F. A. Kenna and wife, O. H. Spencer, A. H. Clark, A. Ketchum, W. H. Welsh, L. B. Lampman, A. H. Clark, J. E. Smith, D. Goldsberg and wife, C. Hitchcock, Mr. S. J. Busha and child, Miss A. Moore, Miss O. Anderson, S. S. Wright and wife, Miss J. Boothman, Mrs. P. Craig, daughter and son, Mrs. H. Graham and child, Mrs. J. E. Smith, Miss F. Carman, Mrs. C. M. Atchinson, Mrs. S. Atchinson, Mrs. C. Michail, Mrs. M. Merritt, Mrs. A. D. Houghton, Mrs. A. K. Smith, S. Shuder, A. Shuder, L. Shuder, R. K. Voorhies, M. Iron, Emma Saddlemore, M. A. Douglass, Mrs. M. Hall, J. Douglass and family, Mrs. R. Waldron, Mrs. M. E. Deneher and child, Mrs. M. O'Neil and children, Mrs. A. E. Barnes and child, John Frost and wife, W. E. Kroeutt and wife, J. Manning, G. De Beck, J. D. Lombard, F. Coffin, B. Anderson, G. H. Lunt, S. A. Solomon, A. McKay, C. L. Black, E. Abnerthy, Henry Corinn, Jas. Reese, Miss M. Porter and sister, J. Wood and family, A. Rose and child, Mrs. A. S. Fairbanks, Mrs. C. Rogers, Mrs. M. Byrne, Miss N. Beaver, S. Missel and family, T. H. Niel and wife, L. D. Cruess and family, Anna Rollison, N. Caneas and wife, P. Thomas, D. A. Hulse, W. Winterhatter, P. Lenox, S. Young, J. Murphy, H. Taub, G. W. Snook and family, G. S. Snook, A. C. Atkins, A. Yarxa, Mrs. C. Davis, Mrs. D. Warner, Miss C. Mulhort, Miss M. Clark, M. F. Franklin, D. J. McQuanie and wife, J. Cushing and wife, J. S. Kerr, J. Diamond, S. H. Ross, wife and child, S. Murphy, Mrs. E. Walton, Miss M. Hemway, W. S. Schooch, George Casey, D. E. Dicard, J. H. Henry, Rev. Wm. Gleason, Miss J. Willey, and 500 in steerage, C. O. Packard, L. Shaw.

AUG. 20—*In steamship Malta, for Liverpool*—Capt. and Mrs. K. Watson, Ed. Mortley, Geo. Smith, Miss Jellerson, Masters Eugene and Willie Tufts, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Tufts, Robert B. Parsons, P. McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rodder and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Cleft, child and infant, Miss Forrest, Senor Carboni, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hayhurst and son, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Anderson and son, L. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brogan, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. May, David Law.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 18 | Sun sets..... 6 50 | Moon sets.... 9 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 10 21 | Gov. Island.. 11 10 | Hell Gate .. 12 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Columbia, Van Sice, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Union, (N. G.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Guiding Star, Rowe, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Malta, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Barks Nabob, Rich, Batavia, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Wilhelm, (N. G.,) Weber, Dantzic, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs H. G. Berry, Collins, Havana, J. B. Ward & Co.; Frances Lewey, Lewey, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; A. M. B., (Br.,) Belfontaine, Cow Bay, Hutton, Watson & Co.; Eliza Thompson, Dill, St. John's, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Chillianwallah, (Br.,) Fuller, Cette, G. H. Brewer; Anna Gardner, Gardner, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Victoria Amelia, (Br.,) Terrie, Cow Bay, G. H. Brewer.

Schooners Sparkling Sea, Terry, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Buckard, San Juan de Sud, Henry & Parker; Central America, McLane, Wilmington, N. C., I. B. Gager; Winona, Miller, Galveston, G. G. Young & Co.

Sloops Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, Stranahan & Ferguson; Apollo, Freeman, New-Haven, G. K. Backett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Aug. 7, and Moville 8th, with mdse. and 329 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; lat. 57 31, lon. 44 30, passed a large number of icebergs.

Steamship Mississippi, Slocum, Rio Janeiro July 20, via Para and St. Thomas, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Thetis, Waldon, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Ship Staffa, (of Glasgow,) Knight, Liverpool June 18, with mdse. to Nesmith & Son. Had fresh S. W. winds down the channel, and light easterly winds to lon. 30, since had light W. and S. W. winds, with much rain and lightning; has had a pilot on board 7 ds. July 23, lat. 45 42, lon. 46 50, passed a very large iceberg. 27th, lat. 45 30, lon. 50 46, while beating under lower topsail and foresail, in a moderate gale from the westward, with thick weather, at 3 A. M., a bark (name unknown) steering S. E., ran into port quarter, carrying away poop-rail, stanchions, wheel-house and wheel-gear, and doing other damage.

Bark Ursula, (Br.,) Lorbeg, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee and 11 passengers to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Brig Gondolier, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Robertson, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig H. H. Seavey, Lee, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Winchester & Leeds.

Brig Harry, (of Machias,) Stuart, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Attie Durkee, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Butler, Crab Island 15 ds., with sugar to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig Olive, Parker, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Thomas Morris, Meeker, Charleston 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray. Aug. 13, lat. 34 12, lon. 74 57, in a gale from N. N. E., and heavy head sea, carried away port main rigging, and was obliged to throw overboard part of deck-load to lighten the vessel.

Schr. Lilly, Townsend, Charleston 7 ds., with lumber to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. Rio, (of Machias,) Young, Shulee, N. S., 11 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Louisa Newton, Gray, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scovel, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hepzibah, Crosby, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Rappahannock, Cowan, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. J. C. Burdett, Rodgers, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Maria Faust, Hoyt, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Nicola, (of Machias,) Kellar, Joggins, N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Robert Huntley, Nicholson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Texas, Gholphin, Newburg for New-Bedford.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, Higgins, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport for Stamford.

Schr. Matthew Vassar, Jr., Jennings, Poughkeepsie for Wareham.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Penfield, Port Johnson for Hartford.

Schr. Wind, Warwick, Trenton for Bridgeport.

Schr. R. S. Deane, Cook, Philadelphia for Taunton.

Schr. Mystery, Hurst, Huntington for Rondout.

Schr. Dick Williams, Corson, Horton's Point for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah & Julia, Mowry, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Ruth S. Hodgdon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Geo. W. Kimball, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Sinbad, Arey, Rockland, with lime to Candy & Pressy.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemmingway, Bridgeport for Eastport.

Schr. Rebecca Florence, Lynch, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Washington, Effeney, New-London.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence.

Schr. Alcora, Denison, Sullivan, Me., with spiles to Winants & Co.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Louie F. Smith, Cruise, Vinalhaven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Paul Seavey, Lowell, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford for Eastport.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. David Pearsall, Brown, Greenwich.

Schr. Ann Turner, Fengar, Providence.

Schr. Vermillion, Lockwood, Port Jefferson.

Schr. F. Grenville Russell, (new,) Clark, Portland for Philadelphia.

Schr. Connecticut, Stephens, Providence.

Schr. Calvin, Clark, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Sahwa, Sunburn, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Noah Brown, Haight, Albany, for Essex.

Schr. Seneca, Dean, Woodbridge, for Taunton.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. W. E. Willet, Lansil, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Raven, Coombs, Newburyport, for Boston.

Schr. Gust, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Willard, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Samuel Hinckley, Walling, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Doremus, Caswell, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Conover, Virginia.

Sloop Gleaner, Hannon, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind light W., cloudy.

Below.

Ship Euphrates, from Calcutta.
Bark J. Wanon, from Cuba.
Brig James Wallace, from Minatitlan.

Sailed.

Steamships Union, for Bremen; Malta, for Liverpool; Guiding Star, for Aspinwall; Columbia, for Havana; Niagara, for Richmond. Ships Columbia, for St. John, N. B.; Nymphen, for Antwerp; Betty, for Philadelphia.

By Telegraph.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 20—Arr. schrs. R. L. Cordery, from Boston; A. R. Whitemore, from New-York.

Sld. schrs. Only Daughter, for New-York; J. T. Williams, for New-York.

BOSTON, Aug. 20—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia, and Salvor, from New-York; ship J. J. Southard, from Liverpool; bark Nellie Fenwick, from Remedios; brigs Maid of Honor, from Bathurst; Marine, from Cienfuegos; Day Spring, from do.; Isaac Carver, from Baltimore; J. Means, from Philadelphia; J. M. Wiswell, from Teneriffe, and U. S. Revenue cutter McCulloch, from New-York; schrs. J. P. Allen, Daniel Williams and Nettie Cushing, from New-York.

Below—Brig Mechanic, from Philadelphia.

The ship Audubon, of Boston, from Hong Kong for Manila, has been totally wrecked. The crew was saved. The Captain has arrived at San Francisco.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20—Arr. schr. Wapella, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 20—The U. S. schoolship Macedonian, 24 ds. from Madeira, passed in last night for Annapolis. The steamer Savannah sailed on the same date.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 19—Arr. brig Day Spring, (Br.,) Cienfuegos 23 ds. for Boston; schrs. Estelle, Philadelphia, for Boston; D. Williams, New-York, for Boston; Louisa, Rondout, for Boston; Judge Law, New-York, for Boston; Express, Bangor, for Norwalk; Geo. B. Somers, of Tremont, with lumber, bound W.; J. S. Curtis, with lumber for Providence.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 19—Arr. ship Syren, from Honolulu.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20—Cld. brig Stephen Duncan, for Baltimore; schrs. Jane Emson, for Richmond; Nellie Tarbox, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2, arrived on the 18th inst., after a cruise of 18 days, during which time she boarded but two vessels. While returning to port, and when off Montauk Point, during a squall, she was struck by lightning, shivering the topmast to atoms; descending the blind, glanced from the mainmast to the cabin stove-pipe, going down into the cabin, and exploded, filling the boat with smoke and sparks, and knocking down every man on board.

The tugboat W. D. Reed broke her shaft in Flushing Bay and was towed to the City by the tugboat Don Juan.

The schooner yacht Challenge, from Para for New-York, went ashore in the Amazon River, bilged and sunk, and is a total loss. The Captain and crew were brought to this City by the steamer Mississippi.

The New-York Submarine Company's steamer Rescue, Capt. Wolcott, has gone to Philadelphia, having in tow the ship Betty for that port; the Rescue will then proceed to Doboy Island, Ga., for the bark Frauszen, to tow her to this port.

Spoken, &c.

Deernound—bark, from Valparaiso for Liverpool, June 27, lat. 49 28, lon. 13.

Expounder—ship, from Liverpool for Boston, July 24, lat. 45 59, lon. 47 53.

Frank Shaw—ship, from Quebec for Liverpool, July 12, lat. 47 47, lon. 36 31.

Seneca—bark, July 2, lat. 48 46, lon. 26 10.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—The steamship Eagle, from New-York, arrived at this port on the morning of the 18th inst.

THE NATIONAL
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